

THE IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE FINE-ART DISTRIBUTION,

TO BE GRATUITOUSLY MADE BY

THOMAS BOYS, PRINTSELLER TO THE ROYAL FAMILY,
11 GOLDEN SQUARE, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

PLAN.

MR. BOYS has apportioned from his stock, Pictures, Drawings, and Fine Engravings, richly framed, all of them the productions of this Country, to the amount of upwards of SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, to be GRATUITOUSLY distributed by Lot to purchasers of his Publications to the amount of One Guinea or upwards, as hereafter mentioned. The above amount of property will be divided into SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, as undermentioned:—

LIST OF THE PRIZES.

Guineas.	Guineas.	Guineas.
<p>The Original Picture of the interesting Historical TRIAL of THE EARL OF STRAFFORD in Westminster Hall, 1641, embracing more than Fifty Portraits, and presenting a true portraiture of that memorable scene: the time is that moment of his defence when he uttered those affecting words: "MY LORDS, I HAVE NOW TROUBLED YOU LONGER THAN I SHOULD HAVE DONE, WERE IT NOT FOR THE INTEREST OF THESE DEAR FLEDGES A SAINT IN HEAVEN HATH LEFT ME—(here he pointed to his children, and his weeping stopped him). WHAT I FORFEIT FOR MYSELF, IT IS NOTHING; BUT THAT MY INDISCRETION SHOULD FORFEIT FOR MY CHILDREN, IT WOUNDETH ME DEEP, EVEN TO THE VERY SOUL." This interesting Picture, painted by WILLIAM FISK, the Engraving from which is dedicated to Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., &c. &c. &c., is in a splendid gold frame, and is a noble Picture for a gallery or any large room. Valued at 500</p> <p>The equally interesting Original Historical Picture of the TRIAL of KING CHARLES THE FIRST in Westminster Hall, 1649, embracing more than Forty of the persons who took part in that memorable event. The time chosen is that when it is declared his Impachment is in "the name, and by the authority, of all the good people of England," when Lady Fairfax, the wife of the General, exclaimed, "I will be the handmaid to hang him!" Oliver Cromwell is traitor. She then was commanded to unmask; and Col. Axtell ordered the soldiers to fire into the Box, which the King is just in the act of restraining. This excellent picture is in a splendid gold frame, and is of the same size as that of the Trial of the Earl of Straford. Valued at 500</p> <p>"The condition of the delivery of this Picture is, that it be lent to Mr. Box by the Factor, Proprietor for the purpose of making an Engraving from it.</p> <p>The splendid highly-finished Water-colour Drawing, by EDWARD CORBOULD, of "CANTERBURY PILGRIMS setting out from the Tabard Inn, Southwark, on their Pilgrimage to Becket's Tomb," in which are introduced the sole of the characters described by Chaucer. This excellent interesting Drawing of Old English and Literary History is a large size, being nearly 5 ft. long by 4 ft. in height, in rich ornamented gold frame and plate-glass. Value 200</p>	<p>A genuine early Picture, by the late Sir DAVID WILKIE, R.A. (the scene at Culter, Fifeshire), in gold frame 50</p> <p>The set of 26 Drawings of "LONDON AS IT IS," by THOMAS SHOTTER BOYS, Coloured by himself, mounted, in an elegant morocco portfolio 50</p> <p>The set of 26 Original Drawings of the COLLEGES, CHAPELS, AND GARDENS of OXFORD, by W. ALFRED DELAMOTTE, mounted, in an elegant morocco portfolio 50</p> <p>Two beautiful Drawings after EDWIN LANDSEER, designed to shew the same subjects, now engraving in the finest line manner, in superb gold frames, plate-glass, the pair 50</p> <p>EDWIN LANDSEER'S BOLTON ABBEY in THE OLDEN TIME, beautifully coloured as a Drawing, in the same colours as the original Picture, in rich gold frame, with plate-glass. Valued at 40 guineas. Of this, equal in all respects, there will be 12 as Prizes; making 480</p> <p>THE SAME NOBLE SUBJECT, so exquisitely Engraved by SAMUEL COUSINS, Esq., A.R.A. First Class, on India paper: rich gold frame, with plate-glass. Value, 20 guineas. Of this, equal in all respects, there will be 10 as Prizes 200</p> <p>The same, fine Print Impressions, in best maple frames; best glass. Value, 7 guineas. Of this there will be 30 as Prizes 210</p> <p>LUCAS's celebrated Portrait of His Grace the DUKE of WELLINGTON, &c. &c. &c., and WALTON's new whole-length Portrait of SIR ROBERT PEEL, Bart., M.P., &c. &c.; engraved of the same size, as a Companion to the Duke; the pair, India Proofs, in splendid gold frames, with plate-glass. Value, 24 guineas the pair. Of these, equal in all respects, there will be 18 pair as Prizes 432</p> <p>THE SAME TWO PORTRAITS, India Proofs, in best maple frames; best glass. Value, 18 guineas the pair. Of these, equal in all respects, there will be 17 pair as Prizes 306</p> <p>"LONDON AS IT IS," 26 Lithographic Drawings, just executed by THOS. SHOTTER BOYS; coloured and mounted, in portfolio. Value, 10 guineas. Of this set, the same in all respects, there will be 20 as Prizes 200</p> <p>The same work, tinted, half-bound in morocco. Value, 4 guineas. Of this, the same in all respects, there will be 114 as Prizes 456</p>	<p>THE TRIAL of THE EARL OF STRAFFORD, beautifully engraved by JAMES SCOTT from the original Picture; Proof Impressions, in best maple frames, with best glass. Value, 5 guineas. Of these, equal in all respects, there will be 63 as Prizes 315</p> <p>The same in all respects, but Print Impressions. Value, 4 guineas. Of these there will be 64 as Prizes 256</p> <p>THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION, from MISS SETCHEL's beautiful and much admired Drawing in the Exhibition of the New Water-Colour Society, 1842; beautifully coloured from the original Drawing, in rich gold frame, with plate-glass. Value, 16 gs. Of these, equal in all respects, there will be 12 as Prizes 192</p> <p>THE COLLEGES, CHAPELS, AND GARDENS of OXFORD. 26 Views from Drawings by W. ALFRED DELAMOTTE; coloured and mounted, in portfolio. Value, 10 guineas. Of these, the same in all respects, there will be 20 as Prizes 200</p> <p>THE SAME WORK, tinted, half-bound morocco. Value, 4 guineas. Of these there will be 114 as Prizes 456</p> <p>The beautiful Engraving by WAGSTAFF, now nearly completed, having been in hand between two and three years, from EDWARD CORBOULD's celebrated Drawing of "CANTERBURY PILGRIMS setting out from the Tabard, on their Pilgrimage to Becket's Tomb." First Proofs, on India paper, before the Letters, in rich gold frames, with plate-glass. Value, 18 guineas. Of these, equal in all respects, there will be 18 as Prizes 324</p> <p>THE SAME, Proof Impressions, best maple frames, best glass. Value, 9 guineas. Of these, equal in all respects, there will be 44 as Prizes 396</p> <p>THE SAME, Print Impressions, best maple frames, and best glass. Value, 7 guineas. Of these, equal in all respects, there will be 28 as Prizes 196</p> <p>THE SAME BEAUTIFUL SUBJECT, most carefully coloured as a Drawing from the original; rich gold frame, and plate-glass. Value, 25 guineas. Of these, equal in all respects, there will be 10 as Prizes 250</p>

Making together the Amount of Six Thousand Five Hundred and Eighty-two Pounds.

Every purchaser of Mr. Boys's publications, under these proposals, to the amount of one guinea or upwards, shall for every such guinea be entitled to one chance in the drawing for the prizes to be distributed, when the amount of 12,000 guineas shall have been purchased. The drawing is intended to take place in the Spring of 1844, or sooner if practicable. Should the drawing be made when only a smaller amount has been disposed of, some of the prizes, where there are several of the same description, will be withdrawn, so as to keep exactly the same proportion of the amount of prizes to the amount of purchases, as if it were carried out in full.

All purchases to be paid for at the time of making the same, for which a proper receipt shall be given, and the prints chosen delivered at the time of payment, if published; and in case of selecting any works now in progress of engraving (the whole of which it is expected will be completed in the course of this year), vouchers will be given for their immediate delivery on publication. The receipts must be carefully preserved, as they will be necessary to be produced to entitle the BEARERS thereof to the prizes that may fall to them in the drawing to take place for the distribution of the prizes. No purchases will be entitled but where receipt-tickets are given; and every receipt must be signed by "Thomas Boys."

The purchase may be selected from the entire stock of Mr. Boys's publications, affording a variety of nearly two hundred different proofs and prints for choice; among which will be found not only the works of Bolton Abbey, &c. &c. he has already published, but also several now in course of engraving, including

Two beautiful Subjects after Edwin Landseer.

ENGRAVING IN THE MOST HIGHLY FINISHED MANNER IN LINE;

one by WILLIAM FINDEN, Esq.; and the other by WILLIAM CHEVALIER, Esq.: two drawings of which, to shew the subjects, may be seen at 11 Golden Square, and will form one of the prizes; also a highly finished engraving from MISS SETCHEL's beautiful drawing in the last New Water-Colour Exhibition; and the fine historical subject of "Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims at the Tabard," engraving by WAGSTAFF, from EDWARD CORBOULD's splendid drawing, which itself will also be one of the prizes. The prints in all cases of published works will be delivered at the time of purchase. The manifest advantage to the public of this range of selection over the being obliged to take some one particular print, or some one out of three or four, is so clear as scarcely to need being pointed out.

The Prizes are now at Mr. Boys's Rooms, 11 Golden Square, Regent Street, where he invites their inspection, and where prospectuses and full particulars may be had. The mode of drawing will be in the usual method, and take place in London.

Parties desirous of being appointed Agents, are requested to apply to Mr. Boys, who will give them any particulars required. Also Foreign Agencies, where desired.

* * * For the perfect legality of the above, and of Art-Unions in general, see the opinion of Sir Edward Sugden, High-Chancellor of Ireland, as quoted in the Morning Herald of March 16; as also the recently published opinion of Fitzroy Kelly, Esq., Queen's Counsel, to the same effect.

THOMAS BOYS, PRINTSELLER TO THE ROYAL FAMILY, 11 GOLDEN SQUARE, REGENT STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAMMERING,

WHETHER NATURAL OR ACQUIRED,

Effectually and Permanently Removed

By MR. HUNT,

Late of Trinity College, Cambridge;

Now for the rest of the Season in London, at 224 Regent Street.

MR. HUNT has practised with unprecedented success for the last Fifteen Years; and his System differs essentially from any other ever adopted, and may be well expressed in the grateful language of one of his Pupils, as "beautifully simple, perfectly natural, and admirably efficacious." But its greatest perfection consists in the Pupils leaving their instructor with a perfect enunciation, and perfectly free from the least peculiarity of expression; nor is there the slightest fear of a relapse, without the most unparalleled neglect of the principles inculcated.

The following are selected from a multitude of Testimonials of the highest order, in proof of the perfect efficacy of his cure:—

5 Cliff Street, March 1, 1842.

I HAVE with much pleasure witnessed Mr. Hunt's process for the removal of stammering. It is founded on correct physiological principles; is simple, efficacious, and unattended by pain or inconvenience. Several young persons have, in my presence, been brought to him for the first time; some of them could not utter a sentence, however short, without hesitation and frightful contortion of the features. In less than half an hour, by following Mr. Hunt's instructions, they have been able to speak and to read continuously long passages without difficulty. Some of these individuals had previously been subjected to painful and unwarrantable incisions, and had been left with their palates horribly mutilated, hesitating in their speech, and stuttering as before.

ROBERT LISTON.

7 Park Square, August 4, 1842.

It gives me much pleasure to bear testimony to the skill of Mr. Hunt in curing stammering in two cases: the first was in the instance of George Pearson, who gave the information on the recent attempt by Francis on her Majesty's life. Pearson was brought to my house to detail the circumstances, but his infirmity was of such a nature as to render him perfectly incapable of giving utterance to his meaning. Mr. Hunt kindly offered his services to Pearson, and in a fortnight I saw him again, when he spoke with the utmost readiness, and I believe the cure to be complete. The second instance is that of Mark Desmure, a youth who was quite unable to speak; in fact, he was hardly removed from dumbness. I have seen him this morning, and he converses and reads with the most perfect fluency and ease to himself. I consider this case more remarkable than that of Pearson's, his infirmity having rendered him so unwilling to attempt to speak, that his intonation is now imperfect, and resembles the tone of those children in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

I am extremely unwilling to give any thing like a testimonial, and this is almost the first instance in which I have done so, but I consider it a duty to make this known as far as I can. The success of Mr. Hunt is only equalled by the extreme simplicity of the means he uses, founded on sound, and, as I believe, unerring principles.

P. LAURIE.

1 Paper Buildings, Temple, August 4, 1842.

I HAVE had an opportunity of seeing the youth, Mark Desmure, referred to in the above testimonial, and have great pleasure in adding my testimony to Mr. Hunt's success, which has been complete in this case. The system involves no surgical operation, and requires nothing more than a strict attention to a few simple principles.

P. LAURIE, Junr.

Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, July 22, 1842.

DEAR SIR,—I cannot allow my son to take his departure from you without expressing my sincere thanks for the effective cure you have performed on him, in ten days, of a distressing impediment in his speech, for which I had previously sought the assistance of two other gentlemen, who perfectly failed in their attempt, notwithstanding their assurance to me of success. I therefore feel doubly sensible of the efficacy of your method of treating the painful habit of stammering, and congratulate you heartily in having so speedily and effectually accomplished that which others professed and failed to perform. Any assistance, by way of reference, which it is my power to afford you, I shall at all times be most happy

to give; and I am sure my son, who must feel most grateful to you for the services you have bestowed on him, will be equally anxious to make known your ability to cure, by such natural means, the affliction of stammering. I remain, dear sir, with best wishes, Yours faithfully,

G. T. TAYLOR.

From DR. JAMES JOHNSON'S "Medico-Chirurgical Review" for July 1842, p. 204.

We recently saw a youth who had been operated on without the slightest benefit, but who was subsequently cured of his stammering in the course of two or three days by Mr. Hunt, whom we have heard favourably spoken of on several occasions, and who, we are glad to observe, is patronised by several distinguished members of the profession.

11 Lower Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, March 16th, 1838.

I HAVE the greatest pleasure in testifying, that having called upon Mr. Hunt, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, respecting the son of a friend of mine, a London banker, who stammered, Mr. H. referred me to a highly connected member of Parliament (with whose family mine happened to have been many years acquainted), who stuttered deplorably eleven years ago. He became a pupil of Mr. Hunt's, and was quite cured, as he himself assured me, in eight days.

Mr. H. next named a Herefordshire gentleman, who has been well known to me twenty-five years; his son was cured of stammering (as he has informed me by letter) in 1831, he being then twelve years old, and had been afflicted with this defect of speech from his infancy.

Thirdly, I saw Mr. Hunt give a lesson to a young gentleman whose attempts to speak were distressing to witness; in half-an-hour he spoke with as much ease and freedom as any youth of his age would do to whom no impediment had ever existed. Mr. Hunt confidently expects to cure this little boy in eight lessons of an hour each.

Lastly, as a medical man, I can certify that Mr. Hunt's system is founded on an anatomical knowledge of the vocal organs.

The young gentleman above alluded to I have again seen, and he was cured in eight lessons.

JAMES EYRE, M.D.

Great Berkhampstead, May 3d, 1841.

MY DEAR SIR,—My absence from home has prevented my making an earlier acknowledgment of the deep debt of gratitude you have entailed upon me by the valuable services you have rendered my son, Mr. Edward Du Pre. By an art, as humane as gentle, peculiarly your own, you have, as it were, unriveted the fetters of his compressed and distressing articulation; you have restored him to such a perfect fluency of speech, that your consummate skill has excited the admiration and astonishment of all those who have witnessed this most consoling cure. If my humble testimony can add, in the least degree, to your present high and justly established reputation, I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public to request that you will make whatever use you may please of this small yet sincere tribute to your eminent talents and successful practice. That you may long enjoy the blessings of health and life, to enable you to continue your meritorious and beneficial exertions in the cause of suffering humanity, is the unforgotten hope of,

My dear Sir,

Your ever obliged and grateful Servant,

THOMAS DU PRE,

Rector of Willoughby, Lincolnshire, and Head Master of the Free Grammar School at Great Berkhampstead, Herts.

R. HENDRIE,

Perfumer to Her Majesty, 12 Tichborne Street, London.

HENDRIE'S OLD BROWN WINDSOR

SOAP, so long celebrated for improvement, retains its superiority as a perfectly mild emollient soap, highly salutary to the skin, possessing an aromatic and lasting perfume: each Packet is labelled with Perkins's steel plate of Windsor Castle.

A variety of highly perfumed Soap Tablets, Sand Balls, &c., prepared without angular corners.

HENDRIE'S PRESERVATIVE TOOTH-POWDER, an effective preparation for beautifying the Teeth, and preserving them in a sound and healthy condition, is exceedingly agreeable to the mouth, and directing the Teeth of every impurity, increases the beauty of the enamel in polish and colour.

HENDRIE'S MOUSLIN is the most beneficial extract of oleaginous substances for maintaining the beauty and luxuriance of the Hair, having also a delightful perfume.

His Germinaline Liquid is certain specific for producing a new growth where the Hair is falling.

HENDRIE'S COLD CREAM OF ROSES, prepared in great perfection.

IMPROVED SOWERING DROPS, for removing greasy spots from silks.

INDISCREET MARKING IRON, for Linen, to be used without preparation, 1s. a bottle.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, Princes Street, Bank, London.

This Institution is empowered by Special Act of Parliament (1 Vict. cap. 14), and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance in their fullest extent to Policy-holders, and to present good facilities and accommodation than are usually offered by other Companies.

Detailed Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office, or will be forwarded, post-free, upon application.

Extract from increasing Rates of Premium, for an Assurance of 1000, for Whole Term of Life.

Annual Premium payable during										
Age.	1st Five Years.	2d Five Years.	3d Five Years.	4th Five Years.	5th Five Years.	6th Five Years.	7th Five Years.	8th Five Years.	9th Five Years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30	1 1 4	1 5 10	1 10 11	1 16 9	2 2 8	2 2 8	2 2 8	2 2 8	2 2 8	2 2 8
40	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 4 10	2 11 6	2 11 6	2 11 6	2 11 6	2 11 6	2 11 6
50	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 6	5 6 3	6 13 7	6 13 7	6 13 7	6 13 7	6 13 7	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

A Board of Directors attend daily at Two o'clock for the dispatch of business.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Fleet Street, next St. Dunstan's Church, March 14, 1842.

Notice is hereby given, that the BOOKS for Transferring shares in this Society will be CLOSED on Friday, the 24th instant, and will be re-opened on Friday, the 7th of April next.

The Dividends for the year 1842 will be payable on Monday, the 10th of April next, or any subsequent day, Tuesday excepted, between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock.

By order of the Directors,

GEO. KIRKPATRICK, Actuary.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

Imperial RUSSIAN POL. LOAN of £150,000,000 (of 1835). Imperial AUSTRIAN LOAN of £30,000,000 (of 1839).

Guaranteed by their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of Russia.

GRAND DISTRIBUTIONS on the 1st of JUNE 1843 at WARSAW and VIENNA!!

In the Russian-Polish Loan the following dividends will be re-imbursed: 1 of £1,000,000—1 of £300,000—2 of £150,000—6 of £25,000—30 of £14,000—3, together 7000 prizes, gaining £7,949,000. Smallest prize, £750; largest prize, £1,000,000.

In the Austrian Loan 700 bonds will obtain £701,700, in lots of £230,000—£50,000—£15,000—£5,000—£1,000—£500—£250—£100—£50—£25—£10—£5—£2—£1—£0.50—£0.25—£0.125—£0.0625—£0.03125—£0.015625—£0.0078125—£0.00390625—£0.001953125—£0.0009765625—£0.00048828125—£0.000244140625—£0.0001220703125—£0.00006103515625—£0.000030517578125—£0.0000152587890625—£0.00000762939453125—£0.000003814697265625—£0.0000019073486328125—£0.00000095367431640625—£0.000000476837158203125—£0.0000002384185791015625—£0.00000011920928955078125—£0.000000059604644775390625—£0.0000000298023223876953125—£0.00000001490116119384765625—£0.000000007450580596923828125—£0.0000000037252902984619140625—£0.00000000186264514923095703125—£0.000000000931322574615478515625—£0.0000000004656612873077392578125—£0.00000000023283064365386962890625—£0.000000000116415321826934931453125—£0.0000000000582076609134674657265625—£0.00000000002910383045673373286328125—£0.000000000014551915228366866431640625—£0.0000000000072759576141834332158203125—£0.00000000000363797880709171660791015625—£0.000000000001818989403545858303955078125—£0.0000000000009094947017729291519775390625—£0.00000000000045474735088646457598876953125—£0.000000000000227373675443232287994384765625—£0.0000000000001136868377216161139971923828125—£0.00000000000005684341886080805699859619140625—£0.000000000000028421709430404028499298095703125—£0.0000000000000142108547152020142499640478515625—£0.00000000000000710542735760100712498202392578125—£0.000000000000003552713678800503562491011962890625—£0.000000000000001776356839400251781245505505961453125—£0.000000000000000888178419700125890622752752798076953125—£0.00000000000000044408920985006294531136363990395703125—£0.0000000000000002220446049250314726566816995478515625—£0.00000000000000011102230246251573632808408497892578125—£0.00000000000000005551115123125786816404042048948962890625—£0.00000000000000002775557561562894420202021024474481453125—£0.000000000000000013877787807814472101010105122372242265625—£0.00000000000000000693889390390723605050505256118611328125—£0.00000000000000000346944695195361802525252628059306640625—£0.000000000000000001734723475976809012626263140296533203125—£0.0000000000000000008673617379884045063131315701482666015625—£0.00000000000000000043368086899420225315656578507413330078125—£0.000000000000000000216840434497101126578282892537066650390625—£0.0000000000000000001084202172485505632891414462685332501953125—£0.00000000000000000005421010862427528164457072313426662509765625—£0.0000000000000000000271050543121376408222853616711333125048828125—£0.00000000000000000001355252715606882041114264268056661250244140625—£0.000000000000000000006776263578034410205571321340283312501220703125—£0.000000000000000000003388131789017205102785660670141666125006103515625—£0.000000000000000000001694065894508602551194280335073331250030517578125—£0.0000000000000000000008470329472543012755971401675366612500152587890625—£0.00000000000000000000042351647362715063779857008376833125000762939453125—£0.0000000000000000000002117582368135750318899425041891661250003814697265625—£0.000000000000000000000105879118406787515944971250209483312500019073486328125—£0.00000000000000000000005293955920339375797248625010474166125000095367431640625—£0.00000000000000000000002646977960169687898624312500523708331250000476837158203125—£0.00000000000000000000001323488980084843949312206250026185416612500002384185791015625—£0.000000000000000000000006617444900424219746561103125001309270833125000011920928955078125—£0.000000000000000000000003308722450212109873280551562500065463541661250000059604644775390625—£0.000000000000000000000001654361225106054936640275781250003273177083312500000298023223876953125—£0.000000000000000000000000827180612553027468320137890625000163658854166125000001490116119384765625—£0.000000000000000000000000413590306276513734160068945312500008182942708331250000007450580596923828125—£0.000000000000000000000000206795153138256867080034472656250000409147135416612500000037252902984619140625—£0.0000000000000000000000001033975765691284335440017236328125000020457356770833125000000186264514923095703125—£0.0000000000000000000000000516987882845642167720008618164062500001022867838541661250000000931322574615478515625—£0.0000000000000000000000000258493941422821083860004309082031250000051143391927083312500000004656612873077392578125—£0.0000000000000000000000000129246970711410541930002154541015625000002557169596354166125000000023283064365386962890625—£0.0000000000000000000000000064623485355705270965001077272507812500000127858479817708331250000000116415321826934931453125—£0.000000000000000000000000003231174267785263548250005386361253906250000006392923990885416612500000000582076609134674657265625—£0.00000000000000000000000000161558713389263177412500026931806251953125000000319646199544270833125000000002910383045673373286328125—£0.00000000000000000000000000080779356694631588706250013465903125976562500000015982309977213541661250000000014551915228366866431640625—£0.00000000000000000000000000040389678347315944354125000673295156254882812500000003991154998860708331250000000011368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The Nobility, Friends, and Subscribers are respectfully informed
that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUARY FESTIVAL, will
be celebrated in FREEMASONS' HALL, on SATURDAY, the
21st of April next.

The LORD VISCOUNT MAHON, M.P., is the Chair.

Stewards.

Charles Andrews, Esq.
James Arncliffe, Esq.
David Brandon, Esq.
Thomas Brigstocke, Esq.
F. S. Carr, Esq.
George Spencer, Esq.
J. P. Davis, Esq.
Francis Grant, Esq. A.R.A.
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Tickets, 1/6 each, had of the Stewards; of Charles Fowler,

Esq., Honorary Secretary, 1 Gordon Square; and of the Assistant
Secretary, 14 Ouseburgh Street, Regent's Park.

WILLIAM JOHN ROPER, Assistant-Secretary.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT RETREAT.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF BOOKSELLERS and others will be
held at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate Street, on TUESDAY,
April 4, at Three o'clock precisely, for the purpose of forming a
Society for the establishment of a BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT
RETREAT. This retreat is intended for the reception of aged
booksellers, booksellers' Assistants, and their widows, being An-
nuity of the Booksellers' Provident Institution; and every per-
son subscribing One Guinea a year, or giving a Donation of Ten
Guineas at one time, will be entitled to vote at all elections, and
will also be eligible to become a Director of the Society.

Subscriptions or Donations for this important object will be re-
ceived by Thomas Brown, Esq., Treasurer, 39 Paternoster Row;
or by Mr. Ives, Honorary Secretary, 14 Paternoster Row.

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The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, M.P.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. Earl D'Orsay.
The Right Hon. Lord Penryn.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice
Tindal.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson.
Sir Charles Forbes, Bart.
Sir James Shaw, Bart.
Sir John Fife, Bart., Alderman.
Miss General Sir H. Maclean,
K.C.B.

Treasurer.

John Howell, Esq., 9 Regent Street, and Rutland Gate.

ANNUARY FESTIVAL, on MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1843,
at the ALBION TAVERN, Aldersgate Street.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, M.P., President, in the Chair.
Stewards.

Mr. Sheriff Hooper.
The Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Tindal, P.
George Francis Barlow, Esq.
Fred. Augustus Carrington, Esq.
James Lamb, Esq.
John Griffith Frith, Esq.
William Gilbert, Esq.
John T. Good, Esq.

Doors to be table at Half-past Five o'clock precisely. One Guinea.

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**WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAIN-
MENTS.**—AT MUSIC HALL, Store Street, on MON-
DAY EVENING, April 3, at Eight o'clock, the ADVENTURES of
PRINCE CHARLES. Songs—Welcome Royal Charlie—'Wha'll be
King but Charlie?'—'He'll be the King that I see well—'Wha'll
be King but Charlie?'—'O this is na my ain house—Cam ye by Athol-
loons ye man gaime—Charlie is my darling. Part II.: Johnnie
Cope—The women are a' gone wad—Allister W. Walker—Wars me
for Prince Charlie—There are two bonnie maidens—Flora McDonald's
lament. Pianoforte, Mr. Land.

PRIVATE PUPIL.—A Clergyman, for
some years Tutor to a Nobleman, and subsequently receiving
six Pupils into his house, at a moderate distance from London,
would be glad to fill a Vacancy with a Gentleman's son, whose edu-
cation or address may require more than common attention.
Letters addressed to the Rev. J. C. C. Post-Office, Hampton Court,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

Capital Pictures, and superb Objects of Taste and Vertu,
and small Library of Modern Books, of Joseph Bond,
Esq., removed from St. James's Street.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE and MANSON
respectfully inform the Connoisseurs and Public that they
will SELL by AUCTION, at their Great Room, King Street,
St. James's Square, on FRIDAY, April 7th, and following Day, at
One precisely, the Collection of CAPITAL PICTURES, by Italian,
Flemish, Dutch, and English Masters, selected with consider-
able taste and judgment, from some of the celebrated artists
which have taken place within the last few years, by JOSEPH
BOND, Esq.

Among them will be found the celebrated *chef-d'œuvre* of Ruysdael,
brought from Shugborough, and which formed the great attraction at
the Earl of Lichfield's sale in St. James's square; the exquisite Fruit
Piece by Rachel Ruysdael, from the collection of the Earl of
Astor, a fine work of Jan Steen; Apollo and Maro, a cabinet group
of Parmigianino; a Cattle Piece, by Cypri, from the Bishop of Meath's
collection; a fine work of the Dutch School, by W. Verelst, from
Gainsborough; and fine specimens of the following Masters:—

Barocci,	De Koning,	Berghem,	De Hoon,
Alfano,	F. Bol,	Hughenborg,	Parmini,
Carracci,	V. der Helst,	Filburg,	Claude,
Georgione,	Cypri,	M. Macs,	Mille,
Rottemmeier,	Hondius,	Craeschech,	Loffany,
Holbein,	Gravard,	Blackhoff,	Morland,

Also, three superb Vases of Malacite, from Prince Paul Leven's
Cabinet; three fine Florentine Cabinets, formerly Prince Esterhazy's;
Bauke Cabinets, Tables, and several; exquisite old Series in
Dresden Porcelain, Brasses, Marble Busts, Ormolu French Clocks,
superb Marqueterie and Ebony Tables; and the elegant small Library
of Modern Books, in Italian, French, and English Literature, in beautiful
condition.

The Collection may be viewed four days preceding, and Catalogues had.

The Capital Collection of Pictures of Sir C. Bethel Cod-
rington, Bart., deceased.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE and MANSON re-
spectfully inform the Nobility and Public, that on
FRIDAY, May 12, and following Day, they will SELL by AUCTION,
at their Great Room, King Street, St. James's Square (by
order of the Executors), the highly important Collection of many
CITY HUNDRED PICTURES, some of many volumes at Lord-
ington, in Gloucestershire, the property of Sir C. BETHEL COD-
RINGTON, Bart., deceased.

This fine collection of Italian, French, Flemish, and Dutch Pic-
tures, comprises a Sea Piece, by W. de Vries, of the very highest
quality; "The Holy Family," a noble work of A. del Sarto; "Parce
somnum rumpere," a capital Picture, by Sasso Ferrato; and a
"Legend of Christ," a picture of considerable interest, by a
Landscape, by Pyraecher; and many very important examples of—
L. da Vinci, Borgognone, P. de Champagne, Wouvermans,
Barocci, G. Fossano, Jouvenet, Assolvi,
Carracci, S. Savastelli, V. Dyck, R. Koningh,
Guido, Canaletti, Snyder, De Geeder,
Albano, Zuccarelli, Teniers, Old Cypri,
C. Dolce, Farnini, Ostade, Westm.

Also, Portraits of Charles I. by De Reyn; George II. Vander
Bank; and others, of interesting character, by Kneller, Richard-
son, &c. &c.

May be publicly viewed two days preceding, and Catalogues had.

LITERATURE AND ART.

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THE GALLERY FOR THE EXHIBITION and SALE of the
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Douglas Jerrold's Magazine.

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On the First of May,

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(Price One Shilling.)

EDITED BY DOUGLAS JERROLD.

Yes; we would content ourselves with the above laconic sentence, in the bigoted belief that no minute and radiant painting of the work to come—no harmonious promise of its future excellence ever yet—so wayward is the human heart!—secured a reader past the experimental NUMBER ONE.

A PROSPECTUS may be likened to the miniatures of kings and queens exchanged preliminary to marriage. It may present a fascinating promise of grace and loveliness, and so bring the parties together; but once brought, their after good-looking must depend upon themselves. It is provoking, however, that the simile does not hold throughout; inasmuch as the reader is only wedded to a book (surely this evil calls for statutable remedy!) just so long as the said book shall content him. Thus, we shall endeavour to portray the features of our work, with the conviction, that however glowingly they may be painted in this miniature page, their welcome must entirely depend upon their own flesh and blood, and the healthful spirit that shall animate them.

And first, "to make our title good." It has been said—"Ha! the *Illuminated Magazine*!" Of course, 'twere to be a thing like a cardinal's missal, enriched and adorned with painted figures! No, it will not. Figures and objects of every kind there assuredly will be, ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE TEXT IN ITS EVERY VARIETY OF ESSAY—NARRATIVE—HISTORY—OF SOCIAL RIGHT AND WRONG—OF THE TRAGEDY OF REAL LIFE, AS OF ITS POLLY, ITS WHIM, ITS MERE BURLESQUE. These "Illuminations"—for we use the word in its original, and not in its conventional sense—though colourless, will be so placed and scattered, that Literature may, it is hoped, reveal new graces by the pure light of Art.

We have already almost indicated the literary contents of the work. Pens, stained with honourable ink—quills that have already "made the grove harmonious," are employed for us. Our prime object will be variety of matter; so that the readers of *THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE*, like the lovers of pipe-smoke, may choose us, some for one flavour, some for another, and some, and we trust, the greater number, for all.

We shall endeavour to assert a strong and healthful constitution. Thus we shall give no encouragement to literature when she presents herself with the mincing grace and holiday phrase of a consumptive prude,—but a hearty welcome to her with truth and nature upon her side, though her talk be no loftier than a milk-maid's. We care not for the clivet of very fine boudoir-writing, preferring—such is our homeliness—the odour of the mere hawthorn.

Whilst, however, we hope to enlist upon our side the graces of fiction—of that fiction born of truth, as the "bright consummate flower" owes its scent and radiance to the hidden root—so shall we endeavour to look warily at the real world that lies about us. We shall not shrink from any subject with a social wrong at its core; shall certainly not imitate the easy benevolence of those very virtuous and tender folk who think they pay the best homage to what they deem the right, by carefully blinding themselves to the wrong; who, putting cotton in their ears that they may not listen to the cry of the wretched, stifle the psalmist and timber in praise of their own vehement content!

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE will contain ample reviews of the literature of the day. Without—bawling like—dismissing some fifty books per page with Turkish fashion, a line about the neck of each—it will address itself to a consideration of the principal works of the past month, of those few that aspire to standard worth and duration.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

A Voyage of Discovery towards the North Pole, in H.M.'s Ships Dorothea and Trent, under the command of Capt. D. Buchan, R.N., 1818, &c. By Capt. F. W. Beechey, R.N., F.R.S., one of the Lieutenants of the Expedition. 8vo, pp. 351. London, Bentley.

We entirely agree with Captain Beechey, that it was most desirable to publish the account of an expedition which stood the first in the series for which we are mainly indebted to the suggestions and efforts of Sir John Barrow (to whom the work is with great propriety dedicated), in order to complete the view of exertions in general so honourable to all who were engaged in them, and to the maritime and commercial country from which they emanated. It is perhaps to be regretted that the exploration of the northern hemisphere has been given up; but we will hope that the triumphant return of Captain James Ross from the south may soon again awaken the spirit of enterprise, and that we may yet see the most successful of all attempts made to fulfil what science seems to require from the Arctic regions.

Agreeing, then, in the expediency of the publication, we cannot but congratulate ourselves upon the hands into which it has fallen to prepare it. Of our naval writers no one can excel Captain Beechey, either for the literary taste or graphic art which he brings to explain and illustrate his subjects. His narratives are not merely clear; they are elegant, and in no common degree carry the well-pleased reader along with the author. His illustrations of the pencil are not merely correct; they are striking, artistic compositions, as full of interest as of truth and talent. These excellences will be readily recognised in the original description of Captain Buchan's movements; but the literary merit will be still more distinctly apparent in a delightful "summary of all the early attempts to reach the Pacific by the way of the Pole." We do not remember to have met with a more entertaining and perfect synopsis of remarkable historical data than in these papers. They bring old Barentz, Hudson, Poole, Baffin, Fotherby, Willoughby, Chancellor, and Burroughs, and their now snowy-looking spectral companions, back to life again. Captain Phipps's voyage in 1773 finishes the retrospect, and enables us more truly to enjoy the accounts of the expeditions in our own day, of which, as we have observed, Captain Buchan's, though contemporaneously with that of Captain John Ross and Parry to Baffin's Bay, may be considered the first. Captain Phipps's decided opinion against the possibility of a north-west passage had (as in former instances) tied up the desire for ascertaining the question for a time; but the object was one of too much excitement to be for ever abandoned by a people like the English; and we will prophesy that it never will be given up until accomplished, as in fact it is all within a space which one might travel in the fiftieth part of a polar summer-day.

And this will bring us to our first quotation, only premising that the *Dorothea*, Capt. Buchan, had a complement of 55 men; the *Trent*, Lieut. and Command. Franklin, since so distinguished,

38 men, with Lieut. Beechey second in command, and George Back an admiralty mate; and that they sailed from Lerwick on the 10th of May, and crossed the arctic circle on the 14th. Then thus writes our felicitous author:—

"At first sight it will, no doubt, appear to many persons that constant daylight must be a valuable acquisition in every country; but a little reflection will, I think, be sufficient to shew that the reverse is really the case; and to satisfy a thinking mind, that we cannot overrate the blessings we derive from the wholesome alternation of labour and rest, which is, in a manner, forced upon us by the succession of day and night. It is impossible, by removing to a high latitude, not to witness the difficulty there is in the regulation of time; the proneness that is felt by the indefatigable and zealous to rivet themselves to their occupations, and by the indolent and procrastinating to postpone their duties, without being truly thankful for that allwise and merciful provision with which Nature has endowed the more habitable portions of the globe."

After the appearance of the later voyages and their discoveries in print, it would be misplaced for us to enter into the minute particulars of geography, &c. comprehended in this volume; and we trust our readers will be better pleased with a selection of interesting matters connected with natural history, picturesque scenery, and other agreeably component parts of the narrative. At Magdalena Bay, Spitzbergen, we are told:—

"The bay is rendered conspicuous by four glaciers, of which the most remarkable, though the smallest in size, is situated two hundred feet above the sea, on the slope of a mountain. This glacier, from its peculiar appearance, has been appropriately termed the Hanging Iceberg. Its position is such, that it seems as if a very small matter would detach it from the mountain, and precipitate it into the sea. And, indeed, large portions of its front do occasionally break away, and fall with headlong impetuosity upon the beach, to the great hazard of any boat that may chance to be near. At the head of the bay there is a high pyramidal mountain of granite, termed Rotge Hill, from the myriads of small birds of that name which frequent its base, and which appear to prefer its environs to every other part of the harbour. They are so numerous that we have frequently seen an uninterrupted line of them extending full half way over the bay, or to a distance of more than three miles, and so close together that thirty have fallen at one shot. This living column, on an average, might have been about six yards broad and as many deep; so that, allowing sixteen birds to a cubic yard, there must have been nearly four millions of birds on the wing at one time. This number appears at first very large; but it will not be thought so by persons who have been accustomed to observe the immense flocks of birds which emigrate to the unfrequented parts of the globe. In California, the geese and ducks cover the ground for many square acres so effectually as completely to change its natural colour; and Audubon, speaking of the passenger-pigeon in its visit to the banks of the Ohio, estimated the number of

birds upon the wing at one time at one billion one hundred and fifteen millions, and upwards. The number I have given certainly seems large; yet, when it is told that the little *rotges* rise in such numbers as completely to darken the air, and that their chorus is distinctly audible at a distance of four miles, the estimate will not be thought to bear any reduction."

On the 4th of June, a little later than these preliminary remarks, Capt. B. says:—

"All nature seems to acknowledge the glorious sunshine, and the animated part of creation to set no bounds to its delight. Such a day was the 4th of June; and we felt most sensibly the change from the gloomy atmosphere of the open sea, to the cheerful glow that overhung the hills and placid surface of Magdalena Bay. Although surrounded by beds of snow and glaciers, with the thermometer scarcely above the freezing point, there was no sensation of cold. The various amphibious animals, and myriads of birds which had resorted to the place, seemed to enjoy, in the highest degree, the transition thus occasioned by a few bright hours of sunshine. From an early hour in the morning until the period of rest returned, the shores around us reverberated with the merry cry of the little auk, willocks, divers, cormorants, gulls, and other aquatic birds; and wherever we went groups of walrus basking in the sun mingled their playful roar with the husky bark of the seal. There was certainly no harmony in this strange din; but it was, at the least, gratifying to know that it arose from a demonstration of happy feelings. It was a pleasure of the same character as that which must have been experienced by every traveller who, on some fine bright evening in a tropical climate, has listened to the merry buzz of thousands of winged insects which immediately succeeds the setting of the sun. And here we cannot fail to notice the manner in which the great Author of nature has varied his dispensations. In the burning region of the torrid zone, the descent of the sun calls into action myriads of little beings which could not exist under the fierce glare of his meridian ray; whereas here, on the contrary, it is the signal for universal repose. This period of the day had no sooner arrived in Magdalena Bay than there was a stillness which bordered on the sublime—a stillness which was interrupted only by the bursting of an iceberg, or the report of some fragment of rock loosened from its hold. These sounds, indeed, which came booming over the placid surface of the bay, could hardly be considered interruptions to the general silence; for, speedily dying away in the distance, they left behind a stillness even more profound than before. In the day-time the presence of our expedition was not disregarded. The birds shunned us in their flight, and every noise which was occasionally made, sounding strange to the place, sent to a greater distance the sea-gulls that were fishing among the rocks, and kept on the alert whole herds of animals, many of which would otherwise have been lost in sleep; causing them to raise their heads when any thing fell upon our deck, and to cast a searching look over the bay, as if to inquire whence so unusual a disturbance proceeded.

These little alarms, which would have passed unheeded in situations frequented by man, proved, more than any other incident, how great a stranger he was in these regions; a feeling which, I must confess, carried with it an agreeable sensation, arising, no doubt, from the conviction that we were treading a ground which had been but rarely visited before. When we first rowed into this bay it was in quiet possession of herds of walrus, who were so unaccustomed to the sight of a boat, that they assembled about her apparently highly incensed at the intrusion, and swam towards her as though they would have torn the planks asunder with their tusks. The wounds that were inflicted only served to increase their rage; and, I frankly admit, that, when I considered how many miles we were from our vessel, and what might be the result of this onset, I wished we had the support of a second boat: we continued, however, to keep them off with our fire-arms, and fortunately came off without any accident. When we afterwards came to anchor, we went better provided, and succeeded in killing several of these animals upon the ice at the head of the bay. We found some of these monsters fourteen feet in length and nine feet girth, and of such prodigious weight, that we could scarcely turn them over. In the inside of several there were round granite pebbles, larger than walnuts, and in one we counted two-and-twenty. Their hides were so tough, that a bayonet was the only weapon which would pierce them; and we were not a little surprised at the accounts of the early voyagers already mentioned, in which it is stated that a thousand of these animals were killed in the short space of seven hours, by the crew of one vessel. Nor were we less curious to find out the manner in which they had contrived to pen up on the shore five hundred walrus alive, and keep them prisoners for several days, as appears to have been the case in one of the voyages alluded to. I can only say, that had such a task been imposed upon us, we should have found it utterly impossible to accomplish it."

Nearer the close of the voyage the habits of the walrus are described with curious interest. For example:—

"The following evening we were greatly amused by the singular and affectionate conduct of a walrus towards its young. In the vast sheet of ice which surrounded the ships, there were occasionally many pools; and, when the weather was clear and warm, animals of various kinds would frequently rise and sport about in them, or crawl from thence upon the ice to bask in the warmth of the sun. A walrus rose in one of these pools close to the ship, and, finding every thing quiet, dived down and brought up its young, which it held to its breast by pressing it with its flipper. In this manner it moved about the pool, keeping in an erect posture, and always directing the face of the young toward the vessel. On the slightest movement on board, the mother released her flipper and pushed the young one under water; but, when every thing was again quiet, brought it up as before, and for a length of time continued to play about in the pool, to the great amusement of the seamen, who gave her credit for abilities in tuition which, though possessed of considerable sagacity, she hardly merited. * * * The walrus are more numerous on the western coast of Spitzbergen than in Baffin's Bay, Behring's Strait, or in any other parts of the Arctic seas with which I am acquainted, Cherie Island perhaps excepted; and, in the winter, resort to large pieces of ice at the edge of the main body, where they

may be seen in herds, consisting occasionally of upwards of a hundred animals each. In these situations they appear greatly to enjoy themselves, rolling and sporting about, and frequently making the air resound with their bellowing, which bears some resemblance to that of a bull. These diversions generally end in sleep, during which these wary animals appear always to take the precaution of having a sentinel to warn them of any danger to which they may be liable. So universal seems the observance of this precaution amongst their species that I scarcely ever saw a herd, however small, in which I did not notice one of the party on the watch, stretching his long neck in the air every half minute, to the utmost extent of its muscles, to survey the ground about him. In the event of any alarming appearances, the sentinel begins by seeking his own safety, and, as these animals always lie huddled upon one another, the motion of one is immediately communicated to the whole group, which is instantly in motion towards the water. When the herd is large, and an alarm is given, a most ludicrous scene occurs. From the unwieldy nature of the animals, the state of fear into which they are thrown, and their being so closely packed together at first, they tumble over one another, get angry, and in their endeavour to regain their feet flounder about in each other's way, till, having at last scrambled to the edge of the ice, they plunge into the water, head first if possible, but otherwise, in any position in which chance may have placed them, occasioning one of the most laughable scenes of the kind it is possible to conceive. The gallop of a sea-horse is probably the most awkward motion that is exhibited by the animal tribe, from the great difficulty they experience in bringing the hind feet forward, which arises no doubt from the immense weight of the animal, and the great disproportion between the length of their bodies and their legs. In order to facilitate the bringing up of the hinder parts of the body, the head is alternately lowered and raised, and the animal being exceedingly pliant, and thickly covered with blubber, a serpentine and wavy motion is thus given to the body, which very much reminds an observer of the hurried movement of a large caterpillar, a ludicrous association that tends greatly to heighten the burlesque effect. On the evening in question, several herds of these animals had crawled upon the ice to enjoy the fine evening, and rest themselves after their exertions in the late boisterous weather. The boats, properly equipped and manned with some of the officers and seamen, pushed off in pursuit of them. The first herd which was selected disappointed the sportsmen, but another was so intent upon its gambols, that, notwithstanding the extreme vigilance I have noticed, several of the crew managed to effect a landing upon the ice without any alarm being given to the animals; but immediately on the first musket being fired, the affrighted group made such a desperate rush towards the edge of the ice, that they nearly overturned the whole of our party purposely stationed there to intercept them. The seamen, finding this charge more formidable than they expected, were obliged to separate, to allow their opponents to pass through their ranks; and being thus, in their turn, taken by surprise, they suffered them, almost unmolested, to perform their *summer sets* towards the sea. What with their uncertain movements, the extreme toughness of their skin, and the respectful distance at which the men were obliged to keep, to avoid the lashing of the head and tusks of the animals, it was indeed no easy task to inflict any serious injury upon them. One, however, was desperately wounded in the

head with a ball; and the mate of the brig being determined, if possible, to secure his prey, resolutely struck his tomahawk into his skull; but the enraged animal, with a twist of its head, sent the weapon whirling in the air, and then lashing his neck, as though he would destroy with his immense tusks every thing that came in his way, effected his escape to the water. The seamen followed, and pushed off in their boats; but the walrus, finding themselves more at home now than on the ice, in their turn became the assailants; and the affair began to assume a serious aspect. They rose in great numbers about the boats, snorting with rage, and rushing at the boats; and it was with the utmost difficulty they were prevented upsetting or staving them by placing their tusks upon the gunwales, or by striking at them with their heads. It was the opinion of our people, that in this assault the walrus were led on by one animal in particular—a much larger and more formidable beast than any of the others; and they directed their efforts more particularly towards him; but he withstood all the blows of their tomahawks without flinching; and his tough hide resisted the entry of the whale-lances, which were, unfortunately, not very sharp, and soon bent double. The herd was so numerous, and their attacks so incessant, that there was not time to load a musket, which, indeed, was the only effectual mode of seriously injuring them. The pursuer fortunately had his gun loaded; and the whole now being nearly exhausted with chopping and sticking at their assailants, he snatched it up, and thrusting the muzzle down the throat of the leader, fired into his bowels. The wound proved mortal; and the animal fell back amongst his companions, who immediately desisted from the attack, assembled round him, and in a moment quitted the boat, swimming away as hard as they could with their leader, whom they actually bore up with their tusks, and assiduously preserved from sinking. Whether this singular and compassionate conduct, which, in all probability, was done to prevent suffocation, arose from the sagacity of the animals, it is difficult to say; but there is every probability of it, and the fact must form an interesting trait in the history of the habits of the species. After the discharge of the pursuer's gun, there remained of all the herd only one little assailant, which the seamen, out of compassion, were unwilling to molest. This young animal had been observed fighting by the side of the leader, and from the protection which was afforded it by its courageous patron, was imagined to be one of its young. The little animal had no tusks; but it swam violently against the boat, and struck her with its head, and indeed would have stove her, had it not been kept off by whale-lances, some of which made deep incisions in its young sides; these, however, had not any immediate effect; the attack was continued, and the enraged little animal, though disfigured with wounds, even crawled upon the ice in pursuit of the seamen, who had relanded there, until one of them, out of compassion, put an end to its sufferings. The reciprocal affection of parent and offspring was certainly never more strongly displayed than by these animals. On another occasion, one of our boats attacked a male and a female, and wounded the latter in the head whilst she was suckling her young, which she retained against her breast with her flipper. The male immediately plunged into the sea, apparently to revenge the aggression upon the boat; while the female deliberately placed her young more carefully under her left fin, and in that manner made her way to the edge of the ice, in spite of three lances that were planted

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against her breast, and nearly swamped the boat by her fall into the water. When there, she relinquished her hold of the young one, who rushed toward the boat, snorting with its little nostrils, and so enraged that it seemed as if it would have swallowed her up if it had possessed the power; but, receiving a blow upon the head, it swam away and rejoined its parent, who, suffering from the wounds she had received, was endeavouring to get upon every piece of ice that came in her way. The male, however, as if aware of the danger of another attack in such situations, always counteracted these efforts by pulling her back with his tusks; but, nevertheless, appeared determined to secure her escape by buoying her up in the water, and by propelling her forward until she was beyond our reach. We observed many similar acts of compassion in these animals towards their wounded companions; and on one occasion, in particular, when several walruses were attacked upon a beach near Magdalen Bay. The first discharge of muskets drove all those which could crawl into the sea; but immediately upon their panic subsiding, they returned to the shore and dragged their wounded companions into the water, either by main force, or by rolling them over with their tusks. This compassionate conduct towards the maimed has been mistaken by seamen, and has given rise to a belief, that these animals, like the porpoises, cannot endure the sight of blood, and chase and worry the wounded to death; but I have not the smallest doubt myself that it is an act of compassion alone, exercised for the purposes I have already mentioned, arising from an extraordinary instinct peculiar to themselves, as we have in several instances seen the wounded, when out of danger, quietly crawl upon the ice. I might relate other instances of sagacity and affection in these animals; but these are perhaps some of the most remarkable."

[Conclusion next week.]

The History and Antiquities of Allerdale Ward, above Derwent, Cumberland, &c. By S. Jefferson, author of "The History of Carlisle," &c. 8vo, pp. 642. Carlisle, S. Jefferson; London, Nichols and Son, Whittaker and Co.; Newcastle, Charnley.

We observe that we have had occasion to speak favourably of Mr. Jefferson's previous topographical and antiquarian works, and particularly of his *History and Antiquities of Leath Ward*, which, like the present volume, is devoted to the illustration of an interesting portion of one of the most interesting counties of England, and will, we presume, form a part of the author's design to describe the whole. The library of the dean and chapter of Carlisle is rich in MSS. relating to other divisions, but has nothing about Allerdale, which happens to be almost entirely out of the diocese.* Mr. J. has, however, spared no pains to procure information from other quarters; and we find his present effort as meritorious and entertaining as those where he had more ample materials more readily at hand. The account of one parish (or rather an extract or two concerning it) may serve to shew the manner in which Mr. J. has executed his task. We take that of Egremont, as allied to a late noble and popular title:—

"Egremont, formerly a borough, is an ancient market-town, situated on the west or right bank of the Ehen, over which there is a modern bridge¹ of two arches. It is nearly six miles

* With the exception of a parish or two, it is in the diocese of Chester.

north-east of Whitehaven, and within three miles of the Irish sea. It was anciently the principal town in the barony of Copeland or Egremont, and ward of Allerdale above Derwent, and still retains marks of its antiquity and of its former importance as the baronial seat and residence of the lords of that great barony. This ancient borough presents a strange contrast to the neighbouring town of Whitehaven; for while the latter, of a modern date, has arisen to opulence and commercial importance, the former, if it have not retrograded, has remained nearly stationary. About the reign of King John, Richard de Lucy, lord of the barony, granted a charter of certain privileges, containing rules and orders for the burgesses of Egremont. All the other records respecting the privileges of the burgesses are supposed to be lost. By Richard de Lucy's burghage-tenure the people of Egremont were obliged to find armed men for the defence of the castle forty days at their own charge. The lord was entitled to forty days' credit for goods, and no more; and his burgesses might refuse to supply him, till the debt which had exceeded that date was paid. They were bound to aids for the redemption of the lord and his heir from captivity, for the knighthood of one of the lord's sons, and the marriage of one of his daughters. They were to find him twelve men for his military array. They were to hold watch and ward. They could not enter the forest with bow and arrow. They were restrained from cutting off their dogs' feet within the borough, as being a necessary and customary defence: on the borders, the dogs appointed to be kept for defence were called *slough dogs*: this restriction points out, that, within the limits of forests, the inhabitants keeping dogs for defence were to lop off one foot or more to prevent their chasing the game, which did not spoil them for the defence of a dwelling. A singular privilege appears in the case of a burgess seducing the daughter of a rustic, one who was not a burgess, that he should not be liable to the fine imposed in other cases for that offence, unless he had seduced by promise of marriage. The fine for seducing a woman belonging to the borough was 3s. to the lord. By the rule for inspecting the dyers, weavers, and fullers, it seems those were the only trades at that time within the borough under the character of craftsmen. The burgesses who had ploughs were to till the lord's demesne one day in the year, and every burgess to find a reaper: their labour was from morning *ad nonam*, which was three o'clock, as from six to three. * * * The benefice is a rectory, in the patronage of General Wyndham. It was valued in the king's books at 9l. 11s.; and was certified to the governors of Queen Ann's bounty at 45l. 15s. 10d. * * * The castle was built about the conclusion of the eleventh century, by William de Meschines, on whom the barony of Copeland was bestowed by his brother Ranulph, who had received a grant of the whole county from William the Conqueror. From the extreme paucity of any recorded facts connected with its history, we can gather nothing forming a connected narrative. Indeed, it appears to have formed a singular exception to the general fate of castles situated so near the troubled district of the borders: we have no account of any siege it has undergone; nor are we informed when it was dismantled and ceased to be the residence of the descendants and successors of the noble families of Seymour, Percy, Multon, Lucy, and Meschines."

The family of Wyndham, which succeeded to the barony on the death of Algernon seventh

duke of Somerset, in February 1750, "is traced back to the time of the Conquest, and is of Saxon origin. Ailwardus de Wymondham, being possessed of lands at Wymondham, now Wyndham, county of Norfolk, soon after that period assumed that surname from his possessions. * * Major-Gen. Henry Wyndham, second son of George third earl of Egremont, succeeded, on the death of his father in 1837, to the lordship of the barony of Egremont and the honor of Cocker-mouth, with other his estates in Cumberland. General Wyndham is one of that annually decreasing number of field-officers who were present at the brilliant achievements which have immortalised the field of Waterloo. His Cumberland residence is Cocker-mouth Castle—a baronial fortress supposed to have been built soon after the Conquest—the seat of the lords of Allerdale, and whose history is closely connected with that of Egremont, having been possessed by William de Meschines, Fitz-Duncan, the Lucys, the Multons, the Percys, the Seymours, and the Wyndhams."

St. Bees (*alias Begog*), of ancient scholastic and ecclesiastical fame, is another of the memorable parts of Allerdale; and with a curious record belonging to it we shall close this volume:—

"In the library of the dean and chapter of Carlisle is the following curious account of the discovery of a giant at St. Bees:—'A true report of Hugh Hodson, of Thorne-way, in Cumberland, to S^r Rob. Cewell [qy. Sewell], of a giant found at S. Bees, in Cumb'land, 1601, before X^t mas. The said giant was buried 4 yards deep in the ground, w^{ch} is now a corn-field. He was 4 yards and a half long, and was in complete armour: his sword and battle-axe lying by him. His sword was two spans broad and more than 2 yards long. The head of his battle-axe a yard long, and the shaft of it all of iron, as thick as a man's thigh, and more than 2 yards long. His teeth were 6 inches long and 2 inches broad; his forehead was more than 2 spans and a half broad. His chine-bone could containe 3 pecks of oatmeale. His armour, sword, and battle-axe, are at Mr. Sand's, of Redington [Rottington], and at Mr. Wyber's, at St. Bees.'—*Machel MSS.*, vol. vi."

Hints to Subalterns of the British Army. By Henry Hardbargain, late ——— Regiment. Pp. 68. London, T. and W. Boone.

A LAUGHABLE military *jeu d'esprit*, in which as civilians we hope there is more irony than truth. It is dedicated to an officer who has deserved the compliment by exemplifying "most clearly that it was perfectly within the pale of possibility to be indisposed most seriously at Paris and to be driving four-in-hand in London at one and the same time—a species of moral ubiquity quite unknown to the ancients."

The writer then sets to work with his hints, followed by sketches of commanding-officers, the art of getting leave of absence, military miseries, and a glossary; from which we flatter ourselves the following piquant selections may entertain readers of every kind:—

"To be perfectly happy (says Paley) is, as has been wisely ordained by Nature, impossible; an unvarying state of passive bliss would stagnate the intellects, corrode the faculties, and degrade the noble nature of humanity to the level of that of the brute creation; yet to arrive at the state nearest approaching to it is denied to the subaltern, unless he makes up his mind to consider himself the most ill-treated and miserable of human beings, if he is required to do any thing that does not happen to

suit his perfect convenience, or appear entirely compatible with his tastes and inclinations: this is the first and fundamental principle of conduct, and without it no one can hope to enjoy a life of tranquillity or pleasure. To do as little duty, and to obtain as much leave of absence as possible, must necessarily be the first wish of the truly conscientious officer. Nothing can be more repulsive to the refined feelings of a gentleman than those humiliating offices embodied in the term 'duty'; to rise at an hour when the civilised portion of society are enjoying their first sleep—to find yourself brought suddenly into contact with raw meat, a propinquity which might be productive of the severest shock to your nervous system—to intrude into the breakfast-parlours and dining-rooms of beings intended by the all-bountiful spirit of nature to enjoy the same advantages as yourself, and to pester them with impertinent questions as to the quality of their meals—to obtrude yourself into an hospital, thereby inhaling an odour very different from that of Delcroix's shop, and in which senna and stale poultices chiefly predominate—to leave your wine a few moments, perhaps, after the removal of the cheese, for the purpose of ascertaining if a given number of individuals have retired to rest in a state of sobriety (a piece of information perfectly immaterial, and highly uninteresting to you, when acquired)."

Under the head of advice we are told:—

"The topic on which I am now about to touch is one which will not need equal consideration by all, as some regiments are not blessed in possessing any married officers; in others, on the contrary, they form the majority of the regiment; while in others, although several of the class exist, they do not inhabit apartments in the barracks. But wherever they are met with and in whatever numbers they may be found, the use and advantage they are of to the bachelors of the corps should never be forgotten; and you will soon discover how greatly you are indebted to them. In the first place, you receive a great moral benefit, from their absence from the mess, which, by reducing its numbers, prevents its consisting of too large a party, and thereby producing an undue degree of conviviality after dinner. Besides this, their dear lovely little children prevent the passages and lobbies adjacent to your quarters from appearing dull, by sporting and playing therein, in the most delightful manner; and preventing the possibility of your being ennuied by your book, or other occupations, by their lively exclamations, such as 'Mamma-a! Mamma-a! Billy's got my top!' or, 'Tommy's pinched my leg!' Then you are sure of the good opinion and report of the ladies themselves, who are proverbially inimical to scandal and tittle-tattle. These, and other benefits too numerous to mention, derived from the married people of a regiment, should make the class to which you belong desirous of contributing, as much as lies in your power, to their comfort and happiness; and of effecting this you will have many means: for instance, should the thirteenth child of your married next-door neighbour be cutting its first tooth, on the other side of a half-inch barrack partition-wall, and its tender and affectionate mother be sitting up to compose it to sleep, consider how dully and monotonously the moments must pass to her, poor woman!—and take that opportunity of taking your lesson on the violin or keyboard, should you be an amateur of either of those instruments; if not, a mailcoach-horn is easy to blow, and very sweet in its tones: even should she not be fond of music, she will appreciate your kind and amiable motives as they

deserve. Should a lady of a serious and evangelical turn of mind inhabit quarters in your vicinity, you can occasionally invite a few friends to your rooms after mess, for the purpose of drinking tea with you, and you can enliven the intervals between the cups with a few of the compositions of Watts or Cowper; should none of your party be proficient in the melodies to which they are usually sung, the words will sound equally well when adapted to more familiar airs, such as 'The Sprig of Shilalee,' or 'The Jolly Young Waterman.' This will not only afford your fair neighbour a high musical treat, but will also induce her to form an exalted estimate of your moral and social virtues: and the performance of the above-mentioned little acts of kindness will sometimes make the objects of them so grateful, as to induce them to leave the barracks, and reside elsewhere, from the simple fear that the continuance of such marks of polite attention (however agreeable to them) may be a source of inconvenience to you. * I should advise you, by all means, to accept every invitation you receive to regimental evening parties; they are indeed delightful!—so gay and animated, that all other assemblies lose by comparison: nicely furnished rooms—capital refreshments—a round game in one corner, where you are so cheated by the old ladies, that you have no danger of imbibing a taste for gambling from your success—a quadrille in the other, where, besides the delights of a carpet and a squeaking piano, the young ladies are so artless and unsophisticated as generally to mistake innocent compliments for a confession of your affections, and to interpret expressions of no meaning into proposals of marriage; and, anxious for your happiness (disinterested dears!) send their papa the next morning, while you are at breakfast, to ask whether there can be any mistake,—a proceeding which does not tend to contribute much to your appetite, or to improve the flavour of your second muffin and third kidney. These are some of the many pleasures afforded by what is technically termed 'a drum.' *Apologies* to invitations.—You will be occasionally invited to dine by your colonel, but by no means accept the invitation: I will sum up the entertainment in three words—fuss, formality, and foggy decanters."

But the alphabetical glossary is best of all; *ex. gr.* :—

Adjutant—An officer, whose duties consist in flattering the colonel, flirting with his wife, nursing his children, and swearing at the men.

Aide-de-camp—Ditto, on a more extended scale.

Arrest—A very pleasant state of temporary retirement from the duties and annoyances of the profession.

Cavalry—A branch of the service useful in promoting the smell of the stables in drawing-rooms.

Colonel—An individual with brass spurs, and an exaggerated estimate of his own importance.

Ensign—An emancipated schoolboy.

Household troops—Gentlemen at large.

Mufti—A description of costume worn by officers when they wish to be mistaken for gentlemen.

Veteran—A man who holds your button, and bores you with Badajos.

Volunteer—A man of weak intellects.

War—A noisy and unpleasant substitute for diplomacy."

We hope the profits of his literature may enable Mr. Hardbargain to get above the enjoyments of mess, which he defines to be "a regimental virtualising establishment, instituted for the purpose of placing inebriety within the reach of officers of moderate incomes."

LIFE OF A TRAVELLING PHYSICIAN.

[Third notice: conclusion.]

A LITERALLY mad doctor at Petersburg will excite an interest at the present time, when insanity is so much the talk of the public:

"He was nicknamed *le Grand Seigneur*, from his irresistible propensity to bleed all his patients. His future career was singular. He was a man of good education and of good property, but so eccentric that he at length broke the line and became insane. His insanity manifested itself in a singular way; armed with a cudgel he paid his daily visits, and applied his stick severely to the shoulders of such of his patients as had not implicitly obeyed all his orders. He was arrested in his career, put under confinement for a time, and recovered. He again moved in society, and practised his profession as formerly; and all fears of his relapsing into his former state had well-nigh vanished, when of a sudden, as he was dining with some friends in a *cabaret*, he rose from his seat, and, seizing a bottle of champagne, unceremoniously broke it upon the head of the waiter, who fell down weltering in his blood. The man was mad, but the physician was in his senses; for no sooner had he perpetrated the injury, than he set about repairing it *secundum artem*. He procured compresses and bandages, bound up the wounds in most surgical style, and put the patient to bed. Having performed this duty, he called for writing materials, and addressed a long epistle to a great personage explanatory of his conduct."

At first our physician was disappointed in his own expectations of successful practice in the Russian capital, but his abilities seem speedily to have overcome all obstacles, and placed him in a high position, both with the natives of wealth and rank and with his countrymen the merchants in the English trade, who are a powerful body, the descriptions of which, collectively and individually, are exceedingly good. On the approach of the winter-season in this climate it is judiciously observed:—

"It is a mistake which almost all new comers make; viz. to brave the cold too long, allowing it to penetrate before they take measures against it. Now the secret is never to feel it. Take preventive measures; arm against it; never let it lay hold: this is the secret worth knowing, and the natives do know it, for they are seen walking about in their furs to the astonishment of new comers, who hardly feel the cold sufficient to warrant a great coat. Heat breaks no bones, says a Russian proverb. The Russians also say, wear warm clothing the first winter of your arrival, and you may do as you please ever after."

But what right has a grave doctor, in the same page in which these practical reflections occur, to break out into the poet thus?—"A few days previous to the closing of the navigation the weather assumes a deceptive appearance. The sun is bright and the atmosphere clear; there is a nipping and an eager air, and the spirits are light and buoyant. Scarcely any wind prevails; the river flows calmly along without a ripple on its surface; there is a peculiar brightness in the atmosphere, which pushes forth as it were its last rose of summer. It seems as if it would last for ever, as if spring were about to return, making a leap-year winter. The sun sets with a deep orange ray; the moon rises pale and silvery; the stars tremble in the firmament."

Apollo was the god of both physicians and bards; but we must descend. An old noble lady (to whom he was called in) "gave me

(says Sir George) some useful hints as to my plan of operations hereafter. '*Ici, mon cher, vous trouverez plus d'ânes que d'ânesses.*' The conversation led to something about asses' milk. The animal cannot resist the cold of St. Petersburg. Some few are kept by the nobility; but they are taken great care of during the winter. Hence they are never used as beasts of burden. The people themselves enjoy this privilege."

New-year's day is the most considerable holiday in the Russian calendar; "and enjoys this speciality above its associates,—that it allows a very large mass of the people to see and approach majesty. 'You will come and see me this evening, I hope,' said the empress to the American minister; 'I expect a snug little party of twenty thousand. I shall expect you.' These apparently popular proceedings are some of the strongest means which despotic governments employ to separate the mass of the people from the middle classes and attach it to the throne; and thus annihilate the combined powers of the two."

Upon these and many other occasions, the emperor (of whom the author speaks in terms of the highest admiration) mixes familiarly with his people; and out of another festival, Whit-Monday, on which day thousands of Petersburgians of both sexes promenade a vast public garden to choose their mates for life, the following anecdote is related:—

"Though Whit-Monday may be considered as the great matrimonial fair, it is not to be supposed that marriages are not celebrated at all times and seasons, except during the fasts. Sometimes the mode of procedure has been very summary, as happened to one of our countrymen. He was a merchant of great respectability, and was attached to a Russian lady. No impediment offered itself, except the one which prevents the union of people of different religions; and as, a foreigner and Protestant, he met with much difficulty in obtaining permission. As he had a friend at court who could gain the imperial ear, he was commissioned to apply to the fountain-head. It was necessary to await a seasonable opportunity, a good-humoured moment, which grants every thing, and then to strike. This opportunity occurred, and it was in the afternoon. 'Your majesty,' said the petitioner, 'will permit me to inform you that one of my countrymen is in great distress.'

'How?' replied his majesty, 'an Englishman in distress? What is it? let me know; if I can remedy it, depend upon it; what help does he require?' 'No, your majesty, it is not that; but he wishes to marry a Russian, and the clergy will not celebrate his marriage.'

'How so? let him be married immediately (sechass). I will give the order instantly; and in five minutes the imperial signature permitted the nuptials to be celebrated. Now, it must be recollected, that in Russia a permission of the sovereign is a *bona fide* order; and there is this advantage in despotic governments, that when a thing is to be done, it is done sometimes. The imperial signature authorises at 5 P.M. the marriage of Mr. A— and Miss B—. At six P.M. this order gets into the hands of proper authorities. It arrives at the first office, where it is registered, at eight it gets to another, at ten it may have passed the synod, at eleven it is in the hands of the police, and at midnight the police officers are trotting through the streets to put it in execution, and summon the parties themselves. Mr. — was fast asleep. He had given the case up as hopeless; he must make the best of it; he must forget it; he was hugging his pillow, 'twas all

he could hug; a thundering rap is at his door; and before he recovers from his fright an armed police is at his bed-side with a roll of paper in their hands. 'His liver turned to water.' Those who have not lived in Russia can hardly appreciate what the workings of a man's inside are under such circumstances. A cold sweat comes all over him; speak he cannot; but he mutters to himself, 'It is all up with me. Oh, my wife and children!' an exclamation which signifies, myself. Mr. — said no such thing, he had no wife and children, nor at that moment did it appear probable to him that he ever might have. As he was about to force utterance, he was stopped by the officers, who told him that they had a warrant, which must be executed immediately (sechass). Mr. — thought of putting on his clothes, and, as he was sacrificing to the graces, the officer commenced reading. Fancy a man roused from his slumbers in the middle of the night, trembling all over from fear more than from cold, sitting upon the edge of his bed drawing on a stocking, spinning slowly out the time, and about to hear, as he supposeth, his exile warrant. 'By the grace of God, autocrat of all the Russias, &c., be it known.' What was his surprise, then, to find that this sentence was a permit to be married! 'What, now?' said Mr. —; 'at this time of night?'—'Immediately (sechass),' said the officer; 'it is ordered.'—'Oh, if it be ordered, then I know the rest,' said Mr. —; and he hurried on his clothes, and accompanied the officers to the dwelling of his betrothed. What were her feelings upon the occasion, how the matter was broken to her, whether she were asleep or awake, who explained the necessity of immediate compliance—all these matters have not been revealed. Mr. — and Miss — accompanied the police-officers to the church, and the marriage ceremony was performed in the middle of the night. The officers had done their duty; Mr. — did his, inasmuch as he had obeyed orders; and all the parties shook hands, went home, and went to bed again. The system of advertising for wives does not exist in Russia; but they may be bought by private contract. The Russian consul at Elsinore bought a Kamshatka woman. A common mode of procedure is to employ a third person, a dealer in the trade. She has a list of *demoiselles à marier*, of different ages and of different values. Admiral —'s aid-de-camp employed a middle dealer, who found a wife for him who had 70,000 rubles. They were married, and the money was paid by the lady's father, deducting the dealer's commission, and 500 rubles for a pianoforte, which was the young lady's property; but which had not been stipulated for. So that there are three plans of procedure in the nuptial line:—The summer garden, the *mariage de convenance*, and the pig in the poke."

The subjoined is striking:—

"We have an abundant population, but the reverse is the case in Russia. The people, miserable themselves, are not anxious to entail the same lot upon their progeny. Few peasants rear more than from three to four children. A peasant with a numerous family is a thing unknown. In their infancy the children are neglected: if they fall ill they are almost sure to die; few have the opportunity of medical assistance: those who may procure it will not avail themselves of it, for they have great antipathy to administering drugs to their children. This conduct cannot be understood by the terms resignation or even fatality. It must be ascribed to apathy. The child is ill—it is laid out to die—a priest gives it the last unction—

starvation may ensue—the child is no more of this world. Were the parents in a better condition themselves they would not be so indifferent to the welfare and being of their children. They would not look upon death as a blessing to the child if they enjoyed any of the sweets of life themselves. In this sense, therefore, the good of the slave-owner must consist in the well-being of his boors, whose increase in number must add to his wealth. The duration of a peasant's life must be equally to his advantage. A man in robust health is a hard-working man and a productive labourer at sixty years of age. The peasant's life in this country hardly averages forty. He has originally but little stamina: this little is undermined by the use of spirits, which generate dropsy and other diseases, which carry him off in what should be his prime. Without advocating tee-totalism, yet an approach to this principle in Russia, together with a little attention to trifles in the condition of the boors, would render her the most powerful country in the world. The common people possess great intellectual powers, and but little is requisite to constitute them a manly noble race. These holidays, therefore, inasmuch as they offer temptations to drunkenness, serve but to perpetuate the misery of the poorer classes. The savings of weeks are dissipated in a day; and not only is all domestic comfort put out of the pale of possibility, but the very staff of life, the bread, black as it is, often fails, and the cravings of hunger are appeased by a few drops of this intoxicating vodka. Let any one dwell for a week in a Russian village, and then ask himself, what the peasants can find in life to make them wish to prolong it. One of the most singular of these drunken exhibitions is the *Fête des Morts*. This is, of course, an universal holiday; for all claim relationship with the dead, and all churches and all parishes are included in this category. Masses are said for the souls of the departed, and the people flock by thousands to the cemeteries, all armed with baskets of provisions. The great article of consumption is a long fish-pie, which can be cut into slices, and which is composed of grits, fish, and minced carrots. Each party seeks the graves of their departed relations, and spreads a cloth over the horizontal tomb-stone, which serves for a table. Upon this is the pie served, and around this is the full glass circulated. Libations to the dead soon render the difference between life and death equivocal; but for the bestial groan of the living, he might for this day be reckoned amongst the dead. The streets are encumbered towards the evening with the intoxicated multitude. This is a religious fête."

As we have intimated, after fourteen years' abode in Petersburg, our countryman had realised enough to make him think of home; and he returned via Sweden, Prussia, the German baths, and Holland. From this part we have only room to copy three short paragraphs. Speaking incidentally of Fieschi, Sir George asks, "Is it generally known that, when he was about to fire his machine, he saw a man immediately before its mouth, to whom he was under great obligations, so that he gave it a different direction, which saved his friend and the king also?"

Of the wane of poetry, he says:—"How much truth do I find in the assertion of the Abbé Camponodino, that steam and poetry are incompatible, and that the age of poetry disappeared upon the return of the iron age!"

Of dirty-faced and bearded folks, he also tells us:—"Since *la jeune France* has adopted the badge of the Israelites of old, the modern Jews have become ashamed of their beards, and uni-

versally shave, that they may not be confounded with Frenchmen. It is rare now to see a Jew with a beard, at least out of Poland, where the French are not allowed to go, so that they are not ashamed of their gabardine by seeing it imitated so profanely. In Rotterdam it is impossible to say which is Jew and which is Gentile."

We have nothing to add, but that we have been much entertained and instructed by these volumes; though they may be a little electric, approaching and touching all surrounding bodies, and flying off without dwelling upon any one.

HISTORY OF LUDLOW, &c.

[Second notice: conclusion.]

THE following selections from the remarkable statistics of the fourteenth century, collected by Mr. Wright, are illustrative of the social condition of our forefathers, and will be read with interest:—

"Few new castles had been erected since the twelfth century, but the existing fortresses were frequently enlarged and strengthened. The few rolls of expenses in reparations and building, still preserved in some of our record-offices, throw much light on the manners of the age in which they were composed. A fragment of one of these rolls, containing accounts relating to the town and castle of Oswestry, written apparently about the end of the reign of Edward I., or in that of Edward II., gives the following account of the expenses of building 'the new house' of the king 'in the middle of the town.' A carter, with his cart, was employed three days in carrying stones and gravel to fill up the foss (probably dug for laying the foundations) at the rate of fivepence each day. A man who was employed to help him had threehalfpence a day. Three men occupied in making the foundations had also threehalfpence each during the three days. Another carter had also fivepence a day, during two days, for bringing wood for the building; and had a man to help him at threehalfpence a day. The carpenter had seventeen shillings for all his works. The laths for the walls cost sixpence; and two men employed three days in making these walls with the same laths, received threehalfpence a day each. A thousand planks cost eight shillings; and their carriage, one penny. The sawyers and carpenters received twelvepence a hundred for making planks out of the king's timber. Four hundred spike-nails cost sixteenpence; four hundred board-nails, twelvepence; a thousand lath-nails, tenpence; and five hundred 'single-nails,' tenpence. Moreover, sixteenpence was expended in 'gumphs' and hinges; and a carter received fivepence a day, during four days, for carrying clay to plaster the walls; a man who dug the clay had threehalfpence a day during the same period; and the man who plastered the walls received two shillings and twopence for the entire work. The whole cost of building the house was forty-three shillings and elevenpence. It appears by this statement that the chief labour of building a house fell, not upon the mason, but upon the carpenter. The common wages of a labourer appears to have been threehalfpence a day. * * *

The different laws and customs relating to merchants and traders were the source of much injustice and continual disputes. Merchants and others, passing from one jurisdiction to another, were frequently arrested under false pretences, and were not set at liberty until they had satisfied the avarice of their persecutors. The particular privileges of the county palatine of Chester served also as a cover and encour-

agement to similar violences and injustice. In different parliaments of Richard II., these privileges were the subjects of earnest complaint on the part of the commons; it being stated that not only the counties of Salop, Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, but even those of Lancaster, Derby, Leicester, and York, were daily disturbed by the inhabitants of Cheshire, who 'come sometimes by day and sometimes by night, with great routs of armed men in warlike array, and there commit various felonies, trespasses, and extortions; namely, they slay people, burn houses, ravish ladies and damsels, and other people they maim, beat, and otherwise wound, and maim and kill their oxen, to the great destruction and oppression of the aforesaid commons; for which no punishment is inflicted, or forfeiture ordained of the goods and chattels which they have within the aforesaid county of Chester, because of their franchise.' At other times they carried away the daughters of gentlemen and men of property; and if their friends would not consent to redeem them for exorbitant sums of money, or to give with them their dowers in marriage to their ravishers, they not only ill-treated them, but they made these and other causes of quarrels with their families, and suddenly entered and ravaged their lands, and then returned and took shelter under the same franchises. The records of the dissensions and political troubles of this period furnish many statistical notices illustrative of the social condition of our forefathers. The accounts of the tax of a fifteenth of personal property raised in 1301, as far as it concerned Colchester, give us an account of the goods and chattels of every inhabitant of that township. We observe few persons who had more than one article of furniture in their houses, and a large number had none at all. The richest houses of the burghesses must have been very scantily furnished, generally with one or two beds in the chamber, and a three-legged table (tripos) in the sitting room. Chairs are not mentioned; people probably sat on stone seats by the side of the wall. The number of persons who had money in their houses is comparatively small; and few of the tradesmen possessed a large stock in trade. Articles of clothing appear to have been most expensive. The following instances will give a general idea of the whole. As persons whose property amounted only to a few pence were subjected to the taxes at this period, they must have weighed heavy on the lower classes of society.—William the miller had, in money, a mark of silver; in his cupboard, or chest, one silver clasp, of the value of 9d., and one ring, valued at 12d.; in his chamber, one robe, price 10s., one bed, price 3s., one napkin 9d., one towel 6d.; in his kitchen, one brass pot, 2s., one brazen platter, 12d., one brazen saucepan (pocinatum), 8d., one ander (an instrument for arranging the fire), 6d., one tripod, or table, 4d.; in the granary, one quarter of wheat, 4s., one quarter of barley, 3s., two quarters of oats, at 2s. the quarter; two pigs, 5s. each, two porkers, 18d. each, one pound of wool, 3s., fagots for the fire, 2s. 6d.—Alice Maynard possessed one brass saucepan, 10d., and one towel, 5d.—Matilda la Base had in her house one cup of mazer (a kind of wood), 12d., one mantle, half a mark, one old robe, 4s., one bed, 4s., one brass pot, 1s. 6d., one old brass platter, 6d., one quarter of fine wheat, 3s., one quarter of barley, 3s., one heifer (affrus), 3s. 4d., one bullock, 6s., one weak cart, 3s., one ander and one gridiron, 8d., one tripod, 3d.—Philippa de Brome had in her house, one robe, 8s., one bed, 5s., one tablecloth, 12d., one towel, 6d., one brazen pot, 20d.,

one brazen platter, 8d., a washing-bowl and a basin, 12d., a tripod, 4d., two quarters of fine wheat, 3s. the quarter, one quarter of oats, 20d., one mare, 5s., two oxen, each 6s., two bullocks, each 2s., two cows, each 5s.—Nicholas le Couperre (*i. e.* the wood-cutter) had a super-tunic, or frock, 2s., and a pig, 12d.—John Scott, butcher, had an old worn robe, valued at 2s.; in his chamber, 'nothing'; in his shop, meat, suet, and fat, to the value of 5s., a knife and an axe, together valued at 6d.—John Orpede, another butcher, had in his house a silver clasp, 3d., a bed, old and crazy, 2s. 6d., a robe, in a similar condition, 5s., a brazen platter, 17d., two carcasses of oxen, 4s. each, seven flagons (lagena), worth 6d. each. * * *

Agnes the miller had in money, 2s.; in her treasury, or cupboard, one silver clasp, 10d., and one ring, 6d.; in her chamber, one robe, 8s., two beds, 5s., one table-cloth, 12d., one towel, 6d.; in the brewhouse, two small brazen pots, 18d. each, one brazen platter, 10d.; one quarter of wheat, 4s., half a quarter of a different quality, 18d., one quarter of barley, 3s., one quarter of oats, 2s.; stones for handmills, 4s., divers cords, 5s., oil, 11s., a tripod 4d. * * * We may compare these prices of articles with the value of land at nearly the same period. From an inquisition concerning the manor of Combes in Suffolk, taken in 1324, we find that there was in that estate a capital messuage with a garden, worth 12d. a year; six score and ten acres of arable land, worth by the year 4d. an acre; five acres of meadow, worth per annum 2s. an acre, 'and not more, because full of rushes'; eight acres of wood and underwood, worth 6d. an acre per annum; three acres of pasture, worth 6d. an acre per annum; half a water-mill and half a windmill, estimated at 10s. a year, 'and not more, because weak and ruinous.' In 1363, when poultry was scarce and extravagantly dear, an act of parliament was passed, fixing the highest prices of a young capon at 3d.; an old capon 4d.; a hen, 2d.; a chicken 1d.; a goose, 4d. In 1382, the highest retail prices of wines were fixed at 6d. a gallon for the best wines of Gascony, Oseye and Spain; 4d. a gallon for the best wine of Ruppelle; and 6d. a gallon for the best Rhenish wine."

The history of Owen Glendwr's rebellion is the best and clearest we have ever read; but, alas, it would nearly fill a *Literary Gazette*, and we must refer our friends to the work itself, pages 241 to 268, for this very interesting narrative.

The Story-Teller. No. I. Edited by Robert Bell, author of "Lives of the Poets," "Mothers and Daughters," &c. Cunningham and Mortimer.

If we may judge from a first number, this, our new weekly contemporary, bids fair to make a prominent stand in our light, or, as it is better called, our polite literature. The opening dialogue touches on many literary topics, and is very spirited. The purport is to form a library of minor fiction, romances, tales, poetical legends, &c. &c., from the stories of all nations; and Mr. Bell is precisely the man to execute such a task in a judicious and agreeable manner.

Report of the Trial of D. M'Naughten. By R. M. Bousfield, Student at Law; and R. Merrett, Short-hand Writer. Pp. 78. Renshaw.

So much of future legislation will depend on an accurate report of this trial, that the legal profession and the country are much indebted to Mr. Bousfield, for having taken the pains to furnish it in a manner so fit for consultation and reference. The leading speeches have been cor-

rected by the counsel who delivered them; and the evidence, charge, &c., are verbatim. Where so much depends upon precise words, a performance of the kind cannot be too highly appreciated; and lawyers, physicians, and the public at large, are alike interested in this well-timed pamphlet.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

We rejoice to hear from Cork, that we are somewhat in error respecting the "sinews of war," bracing by the Irish local authorities, for the meeting of the British Association in August. The subscription is already large, and increasing every day: the respected and learned President, the Earl of Rosse, having only last week sent a liberal donation. The people of Cork are full of ardour in the cause, and the preparations for the assemblage proceed most satisfactorily. Sub-committees have been formed, and all the public rooms in the city placed at their disposal, in order to enable them fully to carry out the necessary arrangements. Their Dublin and Belfast friends have also been stirring; and Limerick is beginning to take its part; so that altogether the prospect of an excellent and strong gathering (with Glengariff and Killarney to visit as a delightful winding up) is bright and attractive.

THE COMET.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL writes to refute the notion promulgated, especially from Bruges by Dr. Forster, that the zodiacal light had been mistaken for a comet. Sir John had observed both on the same evening.

Subsequently Dr. Forster, in a letter to the *Post*, says, last night (March 29), for the first time, what he takes to be the nucleus of the comet was visible at Bruges. It appeared just in the line of the *coma*, between η Eridani and the breast of *Cetus*. A right line drawn from η Eridani to the *Stella Mira Ceti* would intersect the nucleus. It was of a dull brass-like colour, and not bigger than a star of the fourth magnitude.

Mr. Hind, of Greenwich, has sent to the *Times* an ephemeris calculated from Galle's elements. It gives the position of the comet or the ensuing week as follows:—

At 8 h. mean time at Greenwich.

1843.	Right Ascension.	North Polar Distance.	Logarithm of the Dist. from the Earth.	Sun.
April 8	deg. min.	deg. min.		
8	67 50.4	94 59.1	0.2070	0.1051
9	68 36.5	94 49.8	0.2148	0.1123
10	69 21.1	94 40.9	0.2225	0.1194
11	70 4.3	94 32.2	0.2301	0.1262
12	70 46.3	94 23.9	0.2375	0.1329
13	71 27.3	94 15.9	0.2448	0.1395
14	72 7.1	94 8.1	0.2520	0.1459

the 27th February, according to M. Galle's determination of the perihelion distance, the *coma* was within 1,100,000 miles from the sun, a closer approach than any on record, excepting the great comet of 1680.

Nantamour, from three observations made at Gva, has calculated the orbit of the comet. The elements are—

Time to the perihelion, 27th February.

Inclination of orbit	36°
Longitude of perihelion	279°
Longitude of ascending node	359°
Perihelion distance	0.00045

Movement retrograde.

The helion distance here given is so exceedingly small, that the comet must have traversed a considerable portion of the sun's at-

mosphere—a fact without example. Of all the known orbits of comets no one presents a perihelion distance so small. The comet of 1680, which, as before intimated, passed nearest to the sun, had for this element 0.0006.

Surprised at this result, brought out by M. Plantamour, M. Arago had the orbit calculated, taking for the basis the two observations made at Paris on the 18th and 19th, and that made at Geneva on March 21. The two former were—

March 18, 7 ^h 46 ^m 2 ^s mean time at Paris.	
Right ascension of nucleus	42° 1' 48"
Declination	9° 48' 2" S.

March 19, 7 ^h 45 ^m 40 ^s m. t. Paris.	
Right ascension of nucleus	43° 56' 0"
Declination	9° 30' 27" S.

The orbit was calculated by MM. Laugier and Mauvais; but the elements differ widely from those of M. Plantamour, especially in the perihelion distance. Instead of 0.00045, they give 0.003. The other elements are—

Inclination of orbit	37°
Longitude of perihelion	264°
Longitude of ascending node	354°

Movement retrograde.

According to this calculation, then, the comet of 1843, in respect of propinquity to the sun, offers nothing remarkable, as its perihelion distance was greater than that of many other comets. We trust that we shall yet have a series of observations sufficiently accurate to reconcile the differences exhibited in the foregoing, and to determine the true orbit.

Since writing the preceding, it appears from the French papers, that a series of six observations has been made at the Observatory at Paris, and that the calculations of MM. Laugier and Mauvais make the perihelion distance 0.00548.

We see, by the *Kelso Mail*, that, on the 29th of March, at 9^h 35^m P.M. mean time, at Mackerstoun (Sir T. Brisbane's observatory), after an unsuccessful search for the comet, a meteoric light was seen proceeding from a point a degree to the south of ζ Orionis, passing between Castor and Pollux, and lost in a nebula in the back of Leo Minor. It increased in brightness until 9^h 45^m, equalling then the most vivid pencils of an Aurora; gradually diminishing, it disappeared altogether about 10^h 5^m. Its greatest length was about 100°; its breadth at Orion, where brightest, 1°; between Castor and Pollux, 3° to 4°. No appearance of corrugations. The magnetic disturbance, from 6^h 30^m P.M. until midnight, was considerable: time of greatest disturbance, from 9^h 20^m to 10^h P.M.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

March 10th.—The following communications were read: 1. "Observations observed at Port Royal Dockyard, Jamaica," by Captain Alex. Milne, H. M. S. Crocodile.

Date.	Phenomenon.	Star.	Mean Sid. Time.	Longitude computed from the Elements as given in the Nautical Almanac.
1839.				
Nov. 17	Im.	δ Piscium	6 50 37.0	76 48 52' West.
19	—	μ Arietis	6 28 54.7	76 47 7
19	—	δ Picaudum	5 51 53.3	76 50 30
20	—	6 6 20.3	76 49 12
20	—	6 13 3.3	76 48 35
20	Em.	γ	12 6 30.0	

The two first observations are excellent ones. The results from the others may be vitiated in a very slight degree by the moon being a little past the full at the time of observation; but the times I believe to be faultless. The latitude of the place of observation (which was the

commodore's house) was determined by a mean of several observations, made with great care, to be 17° 56' 35" north.

2. "Observations of the beginning and end of the solar eclipse on the 8th July, 1842, in the fort on the left bank of the Shanghai river, near to the town of Woosung, on the coast of China," by Capt. Sir E. Home, H. M. S. North Star. Latitude of the place of observation, 31° 26' 36" N. Beginning of eclipse, m. s. time, 3^h 16^m 54.7^s nearly. End ditto, 5^h 24^m 1.0^s: very good observation. The error of the chronometer determined by several sets of observations of the upper and lower limbs of the sun with an 8-inch sextant and false horizon by Troughton: telescope by Tulley, 4 feet; aperture, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; power, 90.

3. "Translation of a letter from M. Hansen to R. W. Rothman, Esq., accompanying a copy of a printed paper on the perturbations of the heavenly bodies moving in very eccentric and very inclined orbits."

4. "On the application of the method of least squares to the determination of the most probable errors of observation in a portion of the Ordnance-survey of England," by Mr. T. Galloway, one of the secretaries of the society. The object of this communication is to give the results of an application to a part of the Ordnance-survey, of a general method of correcting the observed horizontal angles, whereby the positions of the stations are determined in such a manner as to give the nearest, or most probably accurate, representation of the whole of the observations. The method in question, which is due to Gauss and Bessel, has only recently been introduced into geodesy. In order to obtain the nearest representation of the whole of the observations, or the result which is affected by the smallest probable error, it is necessary to solve the following problem, namely, to determine the corrections which must be applied to the observed angles in order that they may satisfy all the geometrical relations or equations of condition, and in order that the sum of the squares of the corrections may be an absolute minimum. A general solution of this problem was given by Gauss in his *Supplementum Theoriæ Combinationis*, &c. (Göttingen, 1828), and the method has been applied by Bessel to the triangulation for the measure of the meridional degree in Prussia, and also to the computation of the extension of the French meridian through Spain, from Montjouy to Formentera. The triangulation which has been selected in the present case for an example of the method, includes ten stations (commencing with the base on Hounslow Heath), at which thirty-five independent angles were observed. For determining the corrections of those angles, nineteen equations of condition are furnished by the observations, among which are instances of all the kinds which can occur in a trigonometrical survey. The final results differ extremely little from those given in the *Survey*, the greatest difference in the length of any side amounting only to about half a foot, and this in a distance of nearly eighteen miles. This close agreement must be attributed, however, to the smallness of the triangles, and the very great accuracy of the observations in this portion of the Ordnance-survey. Besides giving a determinate result, and that result the one which is most probably nearest the truth, the method has the great advantage of superseding all arbitrary corrections, and admitting only such as are rigorously deduced from the observations.

5. The president announced a communication that he had received from the Rev. B. Powell relative to an easy and convenient method of

versally shave, that they may not be confounded with Frenchmen. It is rare now to see a Jew with a beard, at least out of Poland, where the French are not allowed to go, so that they are not ashamed of their gabardine by seeing it imitated so profanely. In Rotterdam it is impossible to say which is Jew and which is Gentile."

We have nothing to add, but that we have been much entertained and instructed by these volumes; though they may be a little electric, approaching and touching all surrounding bodies, and flying off without dwelling upon any one.

HISTORY OF LUDLOW, &c.

[Second notice: conclusion.]

THE following selections from the remarkable statistics of the fourteenth century, collected by Mr. Wright, are illustrative of the social condition of our forefathers, and will be read with interest:—

"Few new castles had been erected since the twelfth century, but the existing fortresses were frequently enlarged and strengthened. The few rolls of expenses in reparations and building, still preserved in some of our record-offices, throw much light on the manners of the age in which they were composed. A fragment of one of these rolls, containing accounts relating to the town and castle of Oswestry, written apparently about the end of the reign of Edward I., or in that of Edward II., gives the following account of the expenses of building 'the new house' of the king 'in the middle of the town.' A carter, with his cart, was employed three days in carrying stones and gravel to fill up the foss (probably dug for laying the foundations) at the rate of fivepence each day. A man who was employed to help him had threehalfpence a day. Three men occupied in making the foundations had also threehalfpence each during the three days. Another carter had also fivepence a day, during two days, for bringing wood for the building; and had a man to help him at threehalfpence a day. The carpenter had seventeen shillings for all his works. The laths for the walls cost sixpence; and two men employed three days in making these walls with the same laths, received threehalfpence a day each. A thousand planks cost eight shillings; and their carriage, one penny. The sawyers and carpenters received twelvence a hundred for making planks out of the king's timber. Four hundred spike-nails cost sixteenpence; four hundred board-nails, twelvence; a thousand lath-nails, tenpence; and five hundred 'single-nails,' tenpence. Moreover, sixteenpence was expended in 'gumphs' and hinges; and a carter received fivepence a day, during four days, for carrying clay to plaster the walls; a man who dug the clay had threehalfpence a day during the same period; and the man who plastered the walls received two shillings and twopence for the entire work. The whole cost of building the house was forty-three shillings and elevenpence. It appears by this statement that the chief labour of building a house fell, not upon the mason, but upon the carpenter. The common wages of a labourer appears to have been threehalfpence a day. * * *

The different laws and customs relating to merchants and traders were the source of much injustice and continual disputes. Merchants and others, passing from one jurisdiction to another, were frequently arrested under false pretences, and were not set at liberty until they had satisfied the avarice of their persecutors. The particular privileges of the county palatine of Chester served also as a cover and encour-

agement to similar violences and injustice. In different parliaments of Richard II., these privileges were the subjects of earnest complaint on the part of the commons; it being stated that not only the counties of Salop, Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, but even those of Lancaster, Derby, Leicester, and York, were daily disturbed by the inhabitants of Cheshire, who 'come sometimes by day and sometimes by night, with great routs of armed men in warlike array, and there commit various felonies, trespasses, and extortions; namely, they slay people, burn houses, ravish ladies and damsels, and other people they maim, beat, and otherwise wound, and maim and kill their oxen, to the great destruction and oppression of the aforesaid commons; for which no punishment is inflicted, or forfeiture ordained of the goods and chattels which they have within the aforesaid county of Chester, because of their franchise.' At other times they carried away the daughters of gentlemen and men of property; and if their friends would not consent to redeem them for exorbitant sums of money, or to give with them their dowers in marriage to their ravishers, they not only ill-treated them, but they made these and other causes of quarrels with their families, and suddenly entered and ravaged their lands, and then returned and took shelter under the same franchises. The records of the dissensions and political troubles of this period furnish many statistical notices illustrative of the social condition of our forefathers. The accounts of the tax of a fifteenth of personal property raised in 1301, as far as it concerned Colchester, give us an account of the goods and chattels of every inhabitant of that township. We observe few persons who had more than one article of furniture in their houses, and a large number had none at all. The richest houses of the burghesses must have been very scantily furnished, generally with one or two beds in the chamber, and a three-legged table (tripos) in the sitting room. Chairs are not mentioned; people probably sat on stone seats by the side of the wall. The number of persons who had money in their houses is comparatively small; and few of the tradesmen possessed a large stock in trade. Articles of clothing appear to have been most expensive. The following instances will give a general idea of the whole. As persons whose property amounted only to a few pence were subjected to the taxes at this period, they must have weighed heavy on the lower classes of society.—William the miller had, in money, a mark of silver; in his cupboard, or chest, one silver clasp, of the value of 9d., and one ring, valued at 12d.; in his chamber, one robe, price 10s., one bed, price 3s., one napkin 9d., one towel 6d.; in his kitchen, one brass pot, 2s., one brazen platter, 12d., one brazen saucepan (pocinatum), 8d., one ander (an instrument for arranging the fire), 6d., one tripod, or table, 4d.; in the granary, one quarter of wheat, 4s., one quarter of barley, 3s., two quarters of oats, at 2s. the quarter; two pigs, 5s. each, two porkers, 18d. each, one pound of wool, 3s., fagots for the fire, 2s. 6d.—Alice Maynard possessed one brass saucepan, 10d., and one towel, 5d.—Matilda la Base had in her house one cup of mazer (a kind of wood), 12d., one mantle, half a mark, one old robe, 4s., one bed, 4s., one brass pot, 1s. 6d., one old brass platter, 6d., one quarter of fine wheat, 3s., one quarter of barley, 3s., one heifer (affrus), 3s. 4d., one bullock, 6s., one weak cart, 3s., one ander and one gridiron, 8d., one tripod, 3d.—Philippa de Brome had in her house, one robe, 8s., one bed, 5s., one tablecloth, 12d., one towel, 6d., one brazen pot, 20d.,

one brazen platter, 8d., a washing-bowl and a basin, 12d., a tripod, 4d., two quarters of fine wheat, 3s. the quarter, one quarter of oats, 20d., one mare, 3s., two oxen, each 6s., two bullocks, each 2s., two cows, each 5s.—Nicholas le Couperre (*i. e.* the wood-cutter) had a super-tunic, or frock, 2s., and a pig, 12d.—John Scott, butcher, had an old worn robe, valued at 2s.; in his chamber, 'nothing'; in his shop, meat, suet, and fat, to the value of 5s., a knife and an axe, together valued at 6d.—John Orpede, another butcher, had in his house a silver clasp, 3d., a bed, old and crazy, 2s. 6d., a robe, in a similar condition, 5s., a brazen platter, 17d., two carcasses of oxen, 4s. each, seven flagons (lagena), worth 6d. each. * * * Agnes the miller had in money, 2s.; in her treasury, or cupboard, one silver clasp, 10d., and one ring, 6d.; in her chamber, one robe, 8s., two beds, 5s., one table-cloth, 12d., one towel, 6d.; in the brewhouse, two small brazen pots, 18d. each, one brazen platter, 10d.; one quarter of wheat, 4s., half a quarter of a different quality, 18d., one quarter of barley, 3s., one quarter of oats, 2s.; stones for handmills, 4s., divers cords, 5s., oil, 11s., a tripod 4d. * * * We may compare these prices of articles with the value of land at nearly the same period. From an inquisition concerning the manor of Combes in Suffolk, taken in 1324, we find that there was in that estate a capital messuage with a garden, worth 12d. a year; six score and ten acres of arable land, worth by the year 4d. an acre; five acres of meadow, worth per annum 2s. an acre, 'and not more, because full of rushes'; eight acres of wood and underwood, worth 6d. an acre per annum; three acres of pasture, worth 6d. an acre per annum; half a water-mill and half a windmill, estimated at 10s. a year, 'and not more, because weak and ruinous.' In 1363, when poultry was scarce and extravagantly dear, an act of parliament was passed, fixing the highest prices of a young capon at 3d.; an old capon 4d.; a hen, 2d.; a chicken 1d.; a goose, 4d. In 1382, the highest retail prices of wines were fixed at 6d. a gallon for the best wines of Gascony, Oseye and Spain; 4d. a gallon for the best wine of Ruppelle; and 6d. a gallon for the best Rhenish wine."

The history of Owen Glendwr's rebellion is the best and clearest we have ever read; but, alas, it would nearly fill a *Literary Gazette*, and we must refer our friends to the work itself, pages 241 to 268, for this very interesting narrative.

The Story-Teller. No. I. Edited by Robert Bell, author of "Lives of the Poets," "Mothers and Daughters," &c. Cunningham and Mortimer.

If we may judge from a first number, this, our new weekly contemporary, bids fair to make a prominent stand in our light, or, as it is better called, our polite literature. The opening dialogue touches on many literary topics, and is very spirited. The purport is to form a library of minor fiction, romances, tales, poetical legends, &c. &c., from the stories of all nations; and Mr. Bell is precisely the man to execute such a task in a judicious and agreeable manner.

Report of the Trial of D. M'Naughten. By R. M. Bousfield, Student at Law; and R. Merrett, Short-hand Writer. Pp. 78. Renshaw.

So much of future legislation will depend on an accurate report of this trial, that the legal profession and the country are much indebted to Mr. Bousfield, for having taken the pains to furnish it in a manner so fit for consultation and reference. The leading speeches have been cot-

rected by the counsel who delivered them; and the evidence, charge, &c., are verbatim. Where so much depends upon precise words, a performance of the kind cannot be too highly appreciated; and lawyers, physicians, and the public at large, are alike interested in this well-timed pamphlet.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

We rejoice to hear from Cork, that we are somewhat in error respecting the "sinews of war," bracing by the Irish local authorities, for the meeting of the British Association in August. The subscription is already large, and increasing every day: the respected and learned President, the Earl of Rosse, having only last week sent a liberal donation. The people of Cork are full of ardour in the cause, and the preparations for the assemblage proceed most satisfactorily. Sub-committees have been formed, and all the public rooms in the city placed at their disposal, in order to enable them fully to carry out the necessary arrangements. Their Dublin and Belfast friends have also been stirring; and Limerick is beginning to take its part; so that altogether the prospect of an excellent and strong gathering (with Glengariff and Killarney to visit as a delightful winding up) is bright and attractive.

THE COMET.

SIR JOHN HERSCHEL writes to refute the notion promulgated, especially from Bruges by Dr. Forster, that the zodiacal light had been mistaken for a comet. Sir John had observed both on the same evening.

Subsequently Dr. Forster, in a letter to the *Post*, says, last night (March 29), for the first time, what he takes to be the nucleus of the comet was visible at Bruges. It appeared just in the line of the *coma*, between η Eridani and the breast of *Cetus*. A right line drawn from η Eridani to the *Stella Mira Ceti* would intersect the nucleus. It was of a dull brass-like colour, and not bigger than a star of the fourth magnitude.

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Passage to the perihelion, 27th February.

Inclination of orbit . . . 36° Longitude of perihelion . . . 279° Longitude of ascending node . . . 359°

Perihelion distance . . . 0.00045

Movement retrograde.

The perihelion distance here given is so exceedingly small, that the comet must have traversed a considerable portion of the sun's at-

mosphere—a fact without example. Of all the known orbits of comets no one presents a perihelion distance so small. The comet of 1680, which, as before intimated, passed nearest to the sun, had for this element 0.0006.

Surprised at this result, brought out by M. Plantamour, M. Arago had the orbit calculated, taking for the basis the two observations made at Paris on the 18th and 19th, and that made at Geneva on March 21. The two former were—

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The orbit was calculated by MM. Laugier and Mauvais; but the elements differ widely from those of M. Plantamour, especially in the perihelion distance. Instead of 0.00045, they give 0.003. The other elements are—

Inclination of orbit . . . 37° Longitude of perihelion . . . 264° Longitude of ascending node . . . 354°

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According to this calculation, then, the comet of 1843, in respect of propinquity to the sun, offers nothing remarkable, as its perihelion distance was greater than that of many other comets. We trust that we shall yet have a series of observations sufficiently accurate to reconcile the differences exhibited in the foregoing, and to determine the true orbit.

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ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

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The first observations are excellent ones. The results from the others may be vitiated in a very slight degree by the moon being a little past the full at the time of observation; but the times I believe to be faultless. The latitude of the place of observation (which was the

commodore's house) was determined by a mean of several observations, made with great care, to be $17^{\circ} 56' 35''$ north.

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5. The president announced a communication that he had received from the Rev. B. Powell relative to an easy and convenient method of

imitating the appearance of the *corona*, or glory, that surrounds the body of the moon during the time of total darkness, in total eclipses of the sun; and also the appearance of the *beads* that occur not only in total eclipses, just prior to the time of total darkness, but likewise in annular solar eclipses. A sketch of the method was exhibited, which is merely this: a candle is placed in the focus of a lens, fixed in a screen, with an aperture of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch in diameter, on the opposite side of which screen is placed an opaque circular disc, of equal (or even greater) diameter than the aperture, which may be placed at different distances, so as to produce an eclipse of any magnitude, as the spectator shifts his position. When it is central and total, there is a brilliant ring, or glory, even when it is so much nearer to the eye as to subtend a much greater angle than the aperture. Also, when there are any cusps, minute irregularities on the edge of the disc produce distinct *beads*. Prof. Powell has tried a similar experiment with the circular opaque disc and the rays of the sun reflected from a small piece of glass, which produced a most brilliant ring, the disc being nearly double the apparent diameter of the sun: and he proposes to pursue the inquiry still farther.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 8.—*Proceedings*: Read, "Observations on the blood-corpuscles, particularly with reference to opinions expressed and conclusions drawn in papers 'On the corpuscles of the blood,' and 'On fibre,' recently published in the *Philosophical Transactions*," by Mr. T. W. Jones. The author points out what he considers to be important errors in the series of papers by Dr. M. Barry, entitled, "On the corpuscles of the blood," and "On fibre." He alleges that Dr. Barry has generally confounded the colourless corpuscles contained in the blood with the red corpuscles of the same fluid; each of which latter kind consists of a vesicle or cell, with thick walls, but in a collapsed and flattened state, and having therefore a biconcave form, and in consequence of its thick wall being doubled on itself, presenting under the microscope a broad circumferential ring, which is illuminated or shaded differently from the depressed central portion, according to the focal adjustment of the instrument: while the colourless corpuscles, on the other hand, are of a globular shape, strongly refractive of light, and granulated on their surface, and are of less specific gravity and of somewhat larger size than the red corpuscles.

2. "Wind-table, from observations taken at the summit of the Rock of Gibraltar," by Col. G. J. Harding.

3. "Spermatozoa observed within the mammiferous ovum," by M. Barry, M.D. In examining some ova of a rabbit, of twenty-four hours, the author observed a number of spermatozoa in their interior.

Dec. 15.—A paper was read, entitled "Experimental inquiry into the cause of the ascent and continued motion of the sap; with a new method of preparing plants for physiological investigations," by Mr. G. Rainey. The ascent of the sap in vegetables has been generally ascribed to a vital contraction either of the vessels or of the cells of the plant: the circumstances of that ascent taking place chiefly at certain seasons of the year, and of the quantity of fluid and the velocity of its motion being proportional to the development of those parts whose functions are obviously vital, as the leaves and flowers, have been regarded as conclusive against the truth of all theories which professed to explain the phenomenon on purely mechanical principles.

The aim of the author, in the present paper, is to shew that these objections are not valid, and to prove, by a series of experiments, that the motion of the sap is totally independent of any vital contractions of the passages which transmit it; that it is wholly a mechanical process, resulting entirely from the operation of endosmose; and that it takes place even through those parts of a plant which have been totally deprived of their vitality. As the fluids contained in the vessels and in the cells hold in solution various vegetable compounds, their density is greater than the ascending sap, which is external to them, and from which they are separated by an intervening organised membrane. Such being the conditions requisite for the operation of the principle of endosmose, the author infers that such a principle is constantly in action in living plants; and that it is the cause of the continual transmission of fluids from the intervascular and intercellular spaces into the interior of the vessels and cells, and also of the ascent of the sap.

Dec. 22 and Jan. 12, 1843.—The reading of a paper, entitled "On the nerves," by J. Stark, M.D., occupied the time of these two meetings. In it the author gives the results of his examinations, both microscopical and chemical, of the structure and composition of the nerves; and concludes that they consist, in their whole extent, of a congeries of membranous tubes, cylindrical in their form, placed parallel to one another, and united into fasciculi of various sizes; but that neither these fasciculi nor the individual tubes are enveloped by any filamentous tissue: that these tubular membranes are composed of extremely minute filaments, placed in a strictly longitudinal direction, in exact parallelism with each other, and consisting of granules of the same kind as those which form the basis of all the solid structures of the body; and that the matter which fills the tubes is of an oily nature, differing in no essential respect from butter, or soft fat, and remaining of a fluid consistence during the life of the animal, or while it retains its natural temperature, but becoming granular or solid when the animal dies, or its temperature is much reduced. As oily substances are well known to be non-conductors of electricity, and as the nerves have been shewn by the experiments of Bischoff to be amongst the worst possible conductors of this agent, the author contends that the nervous agency can be neither electricity, nor galvanism, nor any property related to those powers; and conceives that the phenomena are best explained on the hypothesis of undulations or vibrations propagated along the course of the tubes which compose the nerves, by the medium of the oily globules they contain. He traces the operation of the various causes which produce sensation, in giving rise to these undulations; and extends the same explanation to the phenomena of voluntary motion, as consisting in undulations, commencing in the brain, as determined by the will, and propagated to the muscles. He corroborates his views by ascribing the effects of cold in diminishing or destroying both sensibility and the power of voluntary motion, particularly as exemplified in the hibernation of animals, to its mechanical operation of diminishing the fluidity, or producing solidity in the oily medium by which these powers are exercised.

2. A letter from Prof. Hansen to Prof. Airy, was also read, "On a new method of computing the perturbations of the planets whose eccentricities and inclinations are not small;"—already noticed as a communication to the Astronomical Society: see *Lit. Gaz.*, No. 1364.

Jan. 19.—The following papers were read:—1. "Variation de la Déclinaison et Intensité horizontale observées à Milan pendant vingt-quatre heures consécutives le 25 et 26 Novembre, et le 21 et 22 Décembre 1842," par Prof. Carlini.

2. "On the minute structure of the skeletons or hard parts of invertebrata," by W. B. Carpenter, M.D., resumed and concluded. The present memoir is the first of a series, and relates only to the mollusca; and he proposes, hereafter, to extend his inquiries to the skeletons of the echinodermata, and the various classes of articulated animals. After adverting to the classifications of shells proposed by Mr. Hatcher and Mr. Gray, from the propriety of which he finds reason to dissent, he proceeds to state the results of his microscopic examination of the texture of shells under the several following heads. First, shells having a primitive cellular structure. Secondly, those consisting of membranous shell-substance, the basis of which, after the removal of its calcareous portion, presents nothing but a membranous film, of greater or less consistence, composed of several layers, but without the appearance of any cellular tissue. Thirdly, shells having a nacreous structure, and exhibiting the phenomena of iridescence; a property which the author ascribes to the plicated form of the membrane of the shell, combined with a secondary series of transverse corrugations. Fourthly, shells exhibiting a tubular structure, formed by cylindrical perforations occurring among the several layers. The last sections of the paper relate to the epidermis and the colouring matter of shells.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

March 31.—Mr. Holdich, "On the structure and improvement of organs," described the principal points of difference between the modern and ancient organ, the introduction of German pedals and the pedal organ, also the swell and composition pedals, by which the stops are drawn in and out by means of the feet, so that the hands be not taken off the keys. He dwelt upon the importance of strong and very simple mechanism, illustrating his views by diagrams which shewed the unnecessary complications ordinarily employed. He explained the mode by which the pipes are tuned, and the effect of heat and cold upon different ones; and exhibited specimens of various pipes, shewing how difference of shape and construction is productive of different sounds. He concluded his interesting subject, musically as well as mechanically illustrated, with an account of a new and ingenious invention of his own, by means of which the power and variety of the organ is doubled, making every single stop equal to two, facilitating the management and extending the powers of this grand instrument.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

April 4.—Mr. W. Cubitt, vice-president, in the chair. The paper read was by Mr. D. MacKain, engineer of the Glasgow water-works, giving an historical account of the various plans projected and executed for supplying that city with water. The history was then given of the gradual increase of the works, until they consisted of thirteen steam-engines, with their requisite filters, reservoirs, &c., the fluctuation of the mercantile value of the shares, and the purchase of the Cranston Hill water-works, thus centring the whole supply in one company. The facts detailed were valuable for reference, and interesting as history. An appendix, containing an account of the reservoirs and filters, was promised for a future occasion.

The announcement
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by Mr. W. J.
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LITER.

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The announcements for the next meeting were: "On the supply of water to the island of Malta," by Mr. W. L. Arrowsmith; "Description of the Artesian well at the Abbatoire de Grenelle, Paris," by Sir J. Robinson; "Description of the water-pressure engine constructed by Hern Breudel, at Freyberg, for the Alte Mordgrube mine," by Mr. W. L. Baker.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, March 30.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—P. L. Powys, Balliol Coll.; Rev. J. Baker, fellow, Rev. T. W. Goldhawk, Worcester Coll. *Bachelor of Arts*.—W. W. Spicer, Christ Church.

CAMBRIDGE, Mar. 29.—*Classical Examination*, 1845. Notice has been given that the following will be the classical subjects of examination for the degree of B.A. in the year 1845:—*The Hecuba of Euripides*; *Tacitus*, *Annals*, book I.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

The following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Physic.—G. Kemp, St. Peter's College. *Masters of Arts*.—G. Beardsworth, St. John's Coll.; W. J. Irwin, Queen's College.

Chancellor's Medalists.—On Monday last the two Chancellor's medals of fifteen guineas each—subject "Plato"—were adjudged to G. Druce, B.A. of St. Peter's College, and E. H. Gifford, B.A. of St. John's Coll., who were equal for the first place on the classical tripos.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Geographical, 8½ P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.; Tuesday.—Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.; Zoological, 8½ P.M.; Ethnological, 8 P.M.

Wednesday.—Soc. of Arts, 8 P.M.; Graphic, 8 P.M.; Pharmaceutical, 8½ P.M.; Astronomical, 8 P.M.

Thursday.—Royal Society of Literature, 4 P.M. Saturday.—Mathematical, 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

On Monday evening, at the usual hour, we drove to Lower Grosvenor Street; but, alas, the grand architectural display was a Palmyra in the desert. The meeting had taken place at 1 o'clock, and we were punished by disappointment for our want of care in ascertaining the time. We are thus precluded from saying more than that H.R.H. Prince Albert presided with his usual courteous consideration; and presented to Mr. Arthur Johnson, as author of the best design of a princely palace, according to Bacon's description, the Soane medallion; and to Mr. E. Chamberlain, and Mr. J. W. Papworth, severally, the medal of the Institute and the medal of merit for their Essays on Synchroism in connexion with architecture. The presents of valuable foreign books were announced by the foreign secretary, Mr. Donaldson; and Mr. C. Parker read an essay on the Foundations of Buildings at Venice, which, notwithstanding the nature of the soil, were firm, solid, and secure. Mr. Barry addressed a well-turned complimentary speech to the Prince, who briefly acknowledged it in suitable terms, and expressed the interest he felt in the promotion of all the fine arts; of which indeed his personal patronage of them, wherever they come within the sphere of his attention, is the most gratifying, and likely to be the most efficacious proof. Nothing, we may venture to assure his royal highness, can become or adorn his lofty station more than to bestow an Augustan regard on the literature and arts of the country of his adoption.

Artists' General Benevolent Fund.—Lest our friends who are lovers of the arts, and feel a sympathy for deserving artists, should fall into a mistake like ours about the British Architects, we beg to remind them that the anniversary of the above excellent association takes place this

day, with Lord Mahon in the chair. The stewards are a goodly list; and we trust the meeting will be what it ought to be.

Cartoons for the Houses of Parliament.—By an oversight, the advertisement on this subject, so interesting to our national arts and artists, which appears in our columns to-day, was omitted last week. The important question will soon be publicly tried: meanwhile, it is stated, that Lord Lansdowne, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Rogers, are to be the judges of the competition.

Sir George Hayter's historical picture of the First Reformed House of Commons has been during the week on view in the Egyptian Hall, and visited by a great number of persons of rank and influence, including Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, and a majority of Lords and Commons. On Monday we had the pleasure of seeing it, together with the portraits of which it is composed—likenesses taken singly for that purpose—and other performances by the same able artist. We shall, however, only speak of this one great and certainly extraordinary work, which, in truth, far surpassed any expectation we had formed of it from hearsay description. Sir George has managed the subject admirably. What we thought must be insurmountable, he has fairly overcome; and the whole combines perfect mathematical accuracy with perfect pictorial truth. The interior of the old House of Commons is represented with strict fidelity and excellent effect. And now comes the *experimentum crucis*, the long straight rows of members, from the bar to the chair, which we fancied must be fatal to composition; but it is not so, for the very number of the lines promote a sort of natural grouping which could not exist if there were only one uniform line or two. All seem to fall into their places without artificial contrivance, to sit and be occupied as in reality; and yet the sameness is broken, both as regards form and colour, with as much skill as if the artist had enjoyed choice of position, variety, and perspective. This is the great merit of a very arduous undertaking, which will remain for ever to afford a correct idea of a memorable event, the consequences of which will be felt so long as England is a nation.

—It is rather a curious reflection to think of the strange collection of individuals who figure there; and how few of them, or of their class, are likely to do so again. What a change of places a new Picture of Parliament would exhibit: what a contrast!!

Panorama.—Another new view has this week been added to the Panorama, Leicester Square; and one of the prettiest, we think, that has been exhibited for years. The subject is the town of Baden Baden, and its beautiful surrounding scenery, taken from a hill immediately above the Conversation House. Baden Baden has been so long a favourite and fashionable resort, and the theme of the tourist, that description here would be superfluous. Suffice it to say, that Mr. Burford's pencil has given a most faithful representation of this sweet spot, investing it with all the freshness of nature. We cannot conclude, however, without a word in praise of the several groupings in the scene—the figures are admirably put in.

The Artist's and Amateur's Magazine. By E. V. Ripplingille. No. I. Longman and Co.

A new monthly, devoted to the arts, and in the hands of a well-informed artist, who has cultivated his mind at home and abroad, and adds practical experience to theoretical judgment. He is, we think, a little prolix; but many of his observations are of great weight, and bear

strongly upon points which nearly affect our national school and the projects for improving it now in operation. If we are to rise above our high estate of mechanical excellence, the time is; and a periodical like this may expedite the consummation.

BIOGRAPHY.

MRS. FAIRLIE.

AFTER a long-continued delicate state of health, this sweetly beautiful and accomplished lady died at Cheveley on Sunday last. Nearly related to the Countess of Blessington, and frequently resident with her ladyship at Gore House, she was no doubt influenced by her example to write those charming little contributions which adorned the *Annuals* edited by her, and which, from their merit, have so often claimed from us the tribute of selection, when called upon to review the volumes in which they appeared. Under the care of Mrs. Fairlie herself were also published several poetical volumes, enriched by her talent, and still more highly recommended by the purity of her thoughts and precepts. The sad uncertainty of her tenure of life had rendered this amiable person peculiarly sensible to religious impressions, and given a powerful devotional turn to her general manners and conduct. Amid the gaieties of fashion, and the lighter habits of literature, her mind maintained its calm and even way, more intent upon the heaven hereafter than the present earth. A few months ago she lost, from among her infant family, an extraordinary child, a daughter, who had the misfortune to be deaf and dumb, but whose wonderful precocity of intellect and means of communicating her ideas were as remarkable as these ideas were singularly original, and interesting as almost metaphysical phenomena. We wish we could remember some of them which we have heard, for they would be well worth preserving; but at the instant we only recollect one remark, on seeing her mother writing a letter with very pale ink. "Why, mamma," inquired the lovely little creature, "why do you write to ——— with *whispering ink*?" They are now united in another and a better world.

Rowley Lascelles, Esq.—On the 2d inst., at the age of 75, died Rowland Lascelles, Esq., a gentleman for many years well known in the circles of literature. Mr. Lascelles was of Irish birth, studied the law, and was long a bencher of the Inner Temple. His antiquarian researches into legal and historical records justly ranked him among the valuable scholars of his time.

Henry Thomson, Esq. R.A., and late Keeper of the Royal Academy, died on the 5th inst. at Portsea. Mr. Thomson was a man of high accomplishments and fine tastes, not only in his profession, but in general intellectual pursuits. As an artist, those who remember the exhibitions of bygone years need not be told how much they were enriched by his beautiful creations, many of which became through the medium of engraving the most popular productions of the time. He was in society amiable, and by all who knew him much beloved.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—On Thursday we had the *Sonnambula* for Fanny Elssler's benefit, with Fornasari as *Rodolfo*, and Mario's first appearance as *Elvino*. There was also some new dancing, and the house was crammed.

Drury Lane.—Last Saturday was produced

Literary Gazette; and liberal as it is, we yet trust to have our columns far more largely filled in recording the contributions of absent friends, anxious, we are sure, to follow the examples so liberally set. To offer any thing in commendation of such a plan would be folly. When the writer took a warm concern in promoting the prosperity of the Literary Fund, he earnestly endeavoured to set on foot a similar measure, for the benefit of aged and decayed authors, on whom house-rent is the heaviest charge; but though approved and supported by considerable officers of means by many, it was not heartily received by others; and a little opposition is always enough to destroy such projects. It may be, that what is now so honourably done in another quarter, may lead to the adoption of a like desirable course by the institution in question. In no other way can so much benefit be conferred on those whose well-being is the object of solicitude.

We take great pleasure in subjoining a list of the subscriptions as far as they have gone; the whole amounting to 1490*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; and though we have not included any under two pounds, we must say, that we consider the annual sovereign, ten shillings, and five shillings, from the less wealthy circle of well-wishers to the truly benevolent design, to be yet more honourable to them, than the highest benefactions from the generous and opulent.

Albion Tavern, Messrs. Stables.	£.	s.	d.
Andrews, Mrs.	10	10	
Bentley, Mrs. Edw.	10	10	
Black and Son, Messrs.	21	0	
Black, Mr. J.	10	10	
Baldock, Mr. A.	10	10	
Bohn, Mr. H. G.	10	10	
Brown, Mr. W. R.	10	10	
Bills, Rev. Dr.	5	5	
Benson, Mr. T.	10	10	
Blackwoods, Messrs.	52	10	
Bentley, Mr. R.	10	10	
Colburn, Mr. H.	21	0	
Curbishley, Mr. D. N.	10	10	
Croft, Mr. W.	3	3	
Duncan, Jas., Esq.	21	0	
Edling, Mr. J.	10	10	
Ferguson, Mr.	10	10	
Eden, Mr. J.	10	10	
Fox, Henry G., Esq.	21	0	
Folger, Mr. Robt.	5	5	
Green, R., Esq.	52	10	
Gardner, Mr. E.	10	10	
Goodwin, Mr. Samuel	10	10	
Groombridge, Mr. R.	10	10	
Hodges, Edmund, Esq.	62	10	
Hill, W. C., Esq.	10	10	
Hodgson and Son	10	10	
Horne, Mr. J.	10	10	
Harris, John, Esq.	10	10	
Harris, Mr. John, jun.	10	10	
Higley, Mr. S.	10	10	
Hartings, Mr. R.	10	10	
Houghton, Thos.	5	5	
Houghton, Mr.	5	5	
Harvey, Mr. Jas.	5	5	
Hobbs, Mr. T.	10	10	
Jackson and Walford,	10	10	
Jessie, Mrs.	10	10	
Jervis, William, Esq. (an-	2	2	
nually)	2	2	
Kelly, Mr. Alderman	21	0	
Longman, Thos., Esq.	62	10	
Longman, Wm., Esq.	52	10	

CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE INFIRMARY.

ON Tuesday we were present at a dinner given by the auxiliary society in aid of this infirmary, which possessed a character so different from any other entertainment of the kind we ever witnessed, that we received more pleasurable emotions from it than from the most sumptuous of magnificent festivals. The infirmary is well known, especially in the city of London, as a charity of rare benevolence and extensive blessing. It is for the surgical cure of certain painful diseases; and has, without one fatal issue, within a few years restored many hundreds of the poorer orders from the abyss of pain and misery to health and enjoyment. Unlike the common world, in which we have been told "gratitude is a feeling for favours to be received," a number of the patients, here rescued from lingering torture and

death, resolved to give a dinner to their benefactor, Mr. Frederick Salmon (the zealous founder and indefatigable surgeon), and to the governors and other founders, and at the same time make a subscription in aid of the parent institution. The design was voluntary, and the affair entirely conducted by themselves; and about 150 orderly and decent mechanics sat down to the dinner; whilst at the upper table (whence three long ones ran to the bottom of the room) were Alderman Copeland in the chair, Sir John Pirie, Sir Chapman Marshall, Alderman Johnson, Mr. Salmon, and a large number of the common council of the ward in which the charity is situated. The dinner-tickets were 2*s.* 9*d.* per head, for a plain roast-beef and plum-pudding meal, and a pint of porter for each person. All were clean, well-dressed, respectable, and well-behaved. It was a pleasing sight: no nation in the world could match it. After dinner a glass of punch was placed before every individual, and the usual routine of toasts were given. But the best was when these operatives came to address the meeting, to express their grateful sense of the benefits conferred upon them, to speak of their sympathy for others still suffering, and propose thanks to their benefactors. There was an eloquence and truth in what they said which was deeply affecting: "That I am here to propose this toast (said one of them, an honest looking fellow), I owe, gentlemen, to your kindness, and sir (to Mr. Salmon), to your skill and care; and I owe yet more to you—that my wife is not a destitute widow, and my three children helpless orphans." No, with the blessing of Providence there he was, an athletic workman, happy and willing to provide for them; and out of his humble earnings to contribute his something to help other of his fellow-creatures towards the same joyful relief. Similar sentiments were expressed in a like natural manner; and the very looks of the majority, as they hailed their friends, spoke a language even more pathetic. Plates were handed round the tables, and 30*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* collected. The mites from many of these hard hands were sacrifices of a noble nature. The chairman addressed the company several times; and Mr. Salmon, in acknowledging his health, delivered an earnest and touching speech. Between eight and nine o'clock all within the Whitehart, Bishopsgate Street, was quiet: Christian humanity had enjoyed its purest reward, and the lowly been elevated in their own self-esteem, by the consciousness of having done their best in the discharge of a grateful duty.

VARIETIES.

Printers' Pension Society.—At the annual dinner on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, Mr. Dickens presided; and the meeting, we learn, went off with great *éclat*. Mr. Dickens spoke several times, and deeply interested his auditors; and being ably seconded by Mr. T. Hood, Mr. J. Forster, Mr. R. Bell, and other distinguished literary men, the evening was spent in capital style, and nearly 300*l.* collected for the charity! We regret that a previous engagement of a similar nature prevented us from enjoying it.

The *Aerial*, or *Ariel*, we do not know which is its most proper name, does not seem to make more converts by the publication of its picture. Though on the bird-principle, it is certainly very unlike a bird; and Sam Rogers says the only feature of resemblance is, that it has got a bill—in parliament.

Earthquakes.—The earth really seems much troubled and shaken of late, like an aged person attacked by many bad symptoms of declining health, before the cometary stroke of death closes the scene. From last December to the 13th ult., Calabria and the Neapolitan coasts have been alarmed by continual earthquakes, those of the latest date being the most severe. Etna, we know, has within that time been in great activity; the West India islands have been terribly disturbed; and even our own little island has not been at ease. Timid folks begin to say, we ought to look about us; especially as, after the present moonshine is over, that mysterious comet may be seen again, in a position as regards the earth far less agreeable than on its first apparition.

The *Caledonian Canal* has burst its banks: all the other Scotch banks are, however, declared to be perfectly solvent, though their contemporary, being overdrawn by the drain upon it, must stop for several months.

Mrs. Honey.—On Sunday, at her house in Regent's Park, this young and pretty actress died at the early age of 26, after a very short illness. She was brought up to the stage, her mother being still upon it; and when yet a girl married Mr. Honey, we believe a boyish lawyer's clerk. When her dramatic talents and personal appearance attracted that sort of admiration which is too often fatal to the cultivation of the one, and too dangerously flattering to the other, this ill-assorted matrimonial union became unhappy, and irregularities ensued of a derogatory character. Mr. Honey was accidentally drowned in the Thames a few years ago, and his widow pursued her histrionic career in various theatres till thus prematurely terminated. She was of the Vestris school, and stood perhaps next to that popular favourite in the line of parts which require female beauty, liveliness, and natural gifts of voice and other qualities, to lift their possessors into profitable notice from among the herd of less fortunate aspirants.

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

In the Press.—Lady Charlotte Guest's Part V. of the *Mabinogion* is, we are glad to hear, nearly ready: it is to contain the *Dream of Rhonabwy* and the *Tale of Pryll Prince of Dyfed*.

Vicomte d'Arlicourt's new work has just made its appearance. It is entitled the "Polar Star," and contains an account of the author's recent visits to the courts of Russia, Prussia, Saxony, Denmark, and Sweden.—M. von Humboldt has, during the present winter, completed his great work on Upper Asia, which has been so impatiently looked for. It will shortly be published in Paris.—*Foreign Quarterly Review*, No. 61.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Fourth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, for 1842, 8vo, 4*s.*—The History of Ludlow and its Neighbourhood, by T. Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., Part II., 8vo, 4*s.*—A Register of Experiments performed on Living Animals, by James Turner, Esq., 1*l.* 8vo, 2*s.* 6*d.*—A System of Pneumology, by Geo. Com., 6th edit., 2 vols. 8vo, 2*l.*—A Treatise on Mental Derangement, by F. Willis, M.D., 2d edit. post 8vo, 5*s.*—The Gospel-Narrative of the Holy Week Harmonised, by the Rev. Isaac Williams, fcp. 8*s.* 6*d.*—Rev. T. K. Arnold's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition, Part II., 8vo, 8*s.*—Discourses, by the Rev. J. Grant, M.A., 8vo, 10*s.* 6*d.*—The Law of Nisi Prius, by J. F. Archbold, Esq., 12mo, 18*s.*—Gurney's Short-Hand Simplified and Improved, 12mo, 1*s.* 6*d.*—The Preparatory Latin Grammar, by E. Everard, 12mo, 2*s.*—The Counting-House Manual, 8vo, 4*s.*—Chronological Chart of British Architecture, with an Explanatory Volume by D. Barrington, in a Case, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—Excursions to the principal Mineral Waters of England, by James Johnson, M.D., 8vo, 5*s.*—A Treatise on the Nature and Causes of Stammering, post 8vo, 3*s.* 6*d.*—Brighton and its Three Climates, by A. L. Wigan, post 8vo, 3*s.*—Hobbes' Translation of Thucydides, new edit. 2 vols. 8vo, 2*l.*—Moral Strength; or, the Nature and Conquest of Evil Habits Considered, by W. Mousley, M.A., 12mo, 4*s.*

DENT'S TABLE FOR THE EQUATION OF TIME.
[This table shows the time which a clock or watch should indicate when the sun is on the meridian; and it will be continued weekly.]

1842.	h. m. a.	1843.	h. m. a.
April 8	. . . 12 2 25	April 12	. . . 12 0 55.9
9	. . . 1 45.7	13	. . . 0 39.9
10	. . . 1 28.7	14	. . . 0 24.3
11	. . . 1 12		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ We have this week been obliged to shorten some and postpone other papers; but as in Lenten times they are not of importance, we less regret the pressure (at a late hour) which has found us unprepared for extension. The continued critique on the Suffolk Gallery is almost our only regret; but we endeavour to console ourselves with the philanthropy which occupies a considerable portion of our limits.

Our advertising friends would greatly oblige us if they would send as early in the week as they conveniently can.

We have to acknowledge Nos. I. and II. of the *Pictorial Miscellany for Intellectual Improvement*. We observe the opinion of the *Literary Gazette* quoted on the last page, as vouching for the Editor's ability as a guide to youthful instruction; but we beg to observe that it is of an old date, and refers to published works, and has nothing to do with the prodigious scheme promulgated in the present.

ERRATA.—In our last *Delicæ Scientiarum*, line 14, for "the latter having its," read "when turned with its," l. 24, for "Oscars," read "Oscar;" and col. 2, l. 12, for "Ben," read "Bon" Gualtier. P. 208, col. 1, l. 7, for "but," read "both;" p. 210, c. 1, l. 17, for "Conti was as her last," read "Conti was as per last," which makes all the difference of sex in regard to Conti.

In the name of the widow of an author of above a hundred volumes, on whose behalf we ventured to make a public appeal (*Literary Gazette*, Nos. 1362 and 1363), we have to acknowledge the receipt of ten guineas from several humane individuals; to which, last week, was added a benevolence of five pounds from the Society for the Relief of Imprisoned Debtors. The whole has been inexpressibly beneficial to the forlorn and unhappy family; for none, without ocular demonstration, can be aware how much good may be done for the deepest distress even by inconsiderable sums judiciously applied.

We are desirous to take this opportunity of again directing attention to the wise and liberal dispensations of the above-mentioned Society. So long as the unchristian practice of incarcerating miserable debtors is permitted by the laws, so long will it deserve the earnest support of all who are not insensible to the sufferings of their fellow-creatures. It is indeed heart-breaking to witness the utter misery which comes to it for succour. Nakedness and starvation, shut out from the breath of heaven, and the use of their own limbs—the mind a blank, or only the record of wretchedness—and the whole being a wreck to be trampled on by hardened brutality,—such are the objects to whose aid the Society applies its funds. There is one thing we wish it would do, viz. print a monthly list of the cases relieved, withholding, if right feeling required it, the names of the prisoners, but distinctly stating the nature and amount of the debts, the law-expenses, and the names and addresses of the prosecutors and their attorneys. The harpies of the olden classics would become cherubim by the comparison. We repeat, that no one can have an idea of the extent and merciless horrors of these oppressions without absolutely examining into them: they are incredible, and we are assured, that throughout the provinces they are much worse than they are in London. Can worse be? An instance, ludicrous but for its result, was told us at the Society. A journeyman butcher, in a small county not thirty miles from the metropolis, had an unseemly appearance on his head, which prevented him from getting employment. The poor fellow bough for the final result of a wig, for which he agreed to pay 2s. weekly; and, thus covered, obtained work. For several weeks he paid off his 22s. debt in a regular manner; but, owing to some circumstance, failed in a payment when he had reduced it to 14s. or 16s. The barber was an intimate of a low attorney, who undertook to obtain his money for him—no success, no pay. No matter how the torturing proceedings were carried on, the final result was, that the hapless butcher's boy was thrown into the dungeons of the court-gaol for between 51. and 61. debt and costs—a ruined and helpless pauper. Had he plucked the wig from its block, and run away with it (with the exception of his own sense of moral guilt), his punishment would have been far lighter; but the law was vindicated, the prosecutor lost his claim, the unfortunate debtor was shut up from all usefulness at the expense of the county, and at last the keen attorney pocketed about half his charges (instead of a halter) from the Society, for granting the release of the prisoner.

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Yet did I never breathe his pure serene,
Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold;
Then felt I like some watcher of the skies,
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